DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 294 417 FL 017 141

AUTHOR Labu, Francis, Ed.; Marshall, Ann C., Ed.
TITLE Iumi Lanem Pijin. A Basic Course in Solomon Islands Pidgin.
INSTITUTION Peace Corps, Honiara (Solomon Islands).
PUB DATE Dec 78
NOTE 178p.; Best copy available.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)
LANGUAGE English; Solomon Islands Pidgin

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Audiolingual Skills; Cultural Education; Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); *English; Foreign Countries; Grammar; Introductory Courses; *Languages; Pattern Drills (Language); *Pidgins; Pronunciation; Second Language Instruction; Tests; Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary; Voluntary Agencies
IDENTIFIERS Peace Corps; *Solomon Islands

ABSTRACT

A set of instructional materials for introductory Solomon Islands Pidgin, an English-based pidgin, is designed for Peace Corps volunteer language instruction. It consists of 12 units that contain dialogues, grammar and pronunciation notes, pattern and substitution drills, lists of vocabulary and useful expressions, and exercises based on the language needs of the volunteer in the Solomon Islands. (MSE)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED294417

DRAFT COPY

IUMI LAFEM PIJIN:
A BASIC COURSE IN SOLOMON ISLANDS PIDGIN

Adapted by Francis Iabu
from T. E. Dutton, Papua New Guinea Pidgin

Edited by Ann C. Marshall
for U.S. Peace Corps/Solomon Islands

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

T. Heady

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Honiara
December 1978

FL017141

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UNIT ONE

CONVERSATION LONG ROT

PIDGIN		ENGLISH
Bili hem[1] i[2] man blong[3] Malaita. Hem i stap long[4] Honiara. Hem i wakabaot[5] long rot an[6] wanfala[7] wantok[8] (blong hem[9]) lukim hem.		Bili is a Malaitaman. He is staying in Honiara. At this point he is walking along the road and is seen by a fellow Malaitaman.
WANTOK:	Hallo Bili! Waswe[10], you kam?	Heh, Bili, hi! (Lit; How, have you come?)
BILI:	Yes, mi[11] kam.	Hi! (Yes, I have come!)
WANTOK:	Iu stat[12] kam long wea ia[13]?	Where are you coming from?
BILI:	Mi stat kam long Kukum.	I'm coming from Kukum.
WANTOK:	An iu go go[14] wea?	Where are you off to now?
BILI:	Nomoa[15]. Mi wakabaot nomoa[16]. Ma iu go go wea ia?	Nowhere. I'm just walking about. Where are you off to?
WANTOK:	Mi go go long taon ia.	I'm off to town.
BILI:	Iu go long taon fo[17] wanem?	Why?
WANTOK:	Mi go fo tekem samfala seleni long benk.	I'm going to get some money from the bank.

BILI: Craet yu go, (okei lukim yu!) C.K, see you.

WANTOK: Okei lukim yu wantok. C.K, see you (mate) buddy.

NOTES

1. HEM it is a pronoun equivalent to he, she, it, him, her.

Pidgin personal pronouns do not have cases or genders as in English, i.e. he/him she/her.

In Pidgin it is the preferred speech pattern to make a pronoun the the subject of the sentence, leaving the noun or name as an introduction or title, e.g.

George, hem i wanfala misinare tu.
(George is a missionary too.)

Olketa polis, olketa i no kam iet.
(The police still haven't come.)

Although it is reasonably acceptable to say:

George i wanfala misinare tu.
Olketa polis i no kam iet.

This pattern of the repeated pronoun should be used particularly if the s subject is part of a long phrase, where there is a chance of it getting lost before the appearance of the verb, e.g.

Olketa pikinini gele long stanat 5 long Mbokonavera Skul long Garakanap olketa i bae go long Gizo long Tosde.

(The standard 5 girls of Mbokonavera School on Guadalcanal will be going to Gizo on Thursday.)

2. This i sprinkled throughout Pidgin is called a predicate marker. Without getting too technical, this is how the i is used: it is used with all nouns and third person pronouns when they introduce verbs or predicate adjectives. It is always inserted between the noun, noun phrase or third person pronoun and the verb or predicate adjective it introduces.

3. BLONG is one of the most common words in Pidgin. In this context it shows origin or "belonging" to a place or group.

4. The all-purpose preposition of location is long or longo. (The latter is just a pronunciation variation.) Long means all of these

to,		about,
at,		by
in,		on
of,	and	from,

Your reaction to this all-purpose word is either one of elation, since there is only one word to learn, or one of despair, since you probably anticipate confusion in its meanings. With respect to the latter, it is really not as precarious as you imagine. The passage at the end at the chapter should help you see that meanings can be inferred through context. There are other prepositions, but these will be introduced at a later time.

5. WAKABAOT -- Lit: "Walk about". The term is always used to mean walk, and it is always in that form, and not waka (which mean "work".)

6. AN = conj., "and".

7. The indefinite article in English is "a, an" i.e. a pickle, an octopus. In Pidgin the use of the adjective wanfala (one) is optional. It depends on whether you want or need to distinguish between "a" something or "one" something. It always precedes the noun it modifies. Nouns as subjects are more likely to take up the wanfala option.

Mi laekem naef fo katim paenapol.

Iestede wanfala dokta i kam lukim pikinini.

8. WANTOK: has a wide variety of uses. Literally it means the speaker of the same language. It is also extended to mean friend; persons from the same island; same district; same nation; same country; same colour; same region.

9. Possessive pronouns do not exist as in English, e.g. my, your, his, their. What is used is a prepositional phrase using the Pidgin preposition blong with assorted personal pronouns; e.g.,

blong me	:	my
blong iufala	:	your
blong hem	:	her, his.
blong olketa	:	their

This form is also used to show other forms of possession; e.g.,

blong dokta	:	the doctor's
blong Elizabeth	:	Elizabeth's

The full structure and sequence is always:

item of possession, "blong" whomever.

e.g. het blong me : my head

[illegible] blong iu : your house
[illegible] blong Jemima : Jimin 'n friend
[illegible] blong sista blong iu : your sister's house
[illegible] blong [illegible] blong Jemima : Jemima's father's [illegible].

12. See Assignment # 2, p 24.

11. Again, the pronoun mi has no case and means I or me.

12. STAT - Literally "start".

13. The definite article in English is "the." In Pidgin, the emphasis marker ia is its equivalent; however, its use is optional. It always follows the word it emphasizes. Despite its optional use, once you get the hang of the language rhythm, you will sense that you might need to insert this ia just to get the rhythm to fit better:

Putim go everi ston long trak (ia).

Rich ia, hem i stap long Munda.

14. go go - repetition of the word "go" is optional. In most cases it may probably be equivalent to a continouns action, or probably indicate emphasis.

15. To answer a question negatively, you never say "no."
You must always say nomore. For the Pidgin ear, a simple "no" is much too abrupt Further, you should always refer back to the question.

Iu save singsing blong Charlie Pride?
Nomoa, me no save singsing blong hem.
Nomoa, mi no save.

16. To convey the idea of "only, nothing else but, just", use the word nomoa. It immediately follows the word it emphasizes; e.g.,

Mi nomoa go long Simbo.
(Only I went to Simbo.)
Mi laekem wanfala banana nomoa.
(I want just one banana.)

17. FO, FOA - means"in order to"; for the purpose of"; "for":

fo lanem Pisin	fo Br. Henry
(to learn Pisin)	(for Br. Henry)

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

PIDGIN	ENGLISH
Yu Save?	Do you understand? Do you know.
Nomoa, mi no save,	No, I don't understand, I don't know.
Yes mi save.	Yes, I understand; I know
Talem mi more,	Tell me again; Repeat it!
Talem mi long pidgin	Tell me in Pidgin.
Talem mi long Inglis	Tell me in English
Satem buk ia	Shut the book
Openem buk ia	Open the book.

PRONUNCIATION: VOWELS

A. DISCUSSION: Unlike Pidgin consonants (which we'll discuss later), Pidgin vowels are fairly stable (as languages go) and distinct from one another (unlike unaccented vowels in American English, which often take on the sound "uh") Pidgin is written phonetically and the letter in the first column will always represent the sounds described for each example.

Pidgin	English pronunciation makers	English Examples Pisin Examples
a	ă	Bach's cantata Staka, man,kam, narafala, nambawan, bagarap
e	ĕ	Bethlehem hem, lelebet, tekem, mere, wetem, sensem, gele
i	ĭ	Squeeze me please Pisin, finis, isi, fitim, winim, pikinini, bikwin
o	ŏ	Bozo knows olo, gogo, toktok, no, kokoroko, bètol, tomoro
u	o͝o	Moons move fools susu, gud, tu, supsup, tru, buk, sut, bus
ae	ă͡ĭ	Fly by night trae, fraet, taem, laet, stael, kaen, saet, laek
ao	ow	How now brown cow daon, nao, kaon, raon, graon,

NOTES: The two listed dipthongs are merely combinations of the sounds of two separate vowels. Because these two dipthongs occur frequently in Pidgin they appear on the list. In other vowel-combinations the vowels are pronounced separately, keeping their respective sound values. If you have a special feeling about the category of dipthongs, or if you feel the need to add more dipthongs to the list for reference, by all means, please do.

When you're changing English-based words to Pidgin phonetics, it is helpful to bear in mind that the original phonics involved is the Queen's English, not 'Merican English. Be particularly careful with the a sounds. If you're from Boston, your phonetic problems are fewer.

American box : bakis
British box : bokis*

American last : les
British last : las*

*This is the accepted spelling.

B. DRILL:

STAKA	HEM	PIJIN	OLO
MAN	LELEBET	FINIS	GOGO
KAM	TEKEM	ISI	TOKTOK
NARAFALA	MERE	FITIM	NO
NAMBAWAN	WETEM	WINIM	KOKOROKO
BAGARAP	SENSEM	PIKININI	BOTOL
WANFALA	GELE	BIKWIN	TOMORO

SUSU	TRAE	DAON
GUD	FRAET	NAO
TU	TAEM	KAON
SUPSUP	LAET	RAON
TRU	STAEL	GRAON
BUK	KAEM	RAO

SUT SAET TAON

BUS LAEK

ORAL GRAMMATICAL PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi go long taon

- wof
- kukum
- ofis
- home
- haus
- dea
- skul

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Me stat kam long Kukum

- market
- gaden
- haus
- Auki
- rum
- bus

ORAL

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bili man blon Malaita

- Australia
- Merika
- Nggela
- Guadalcanal
- Inglan

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Yu stat kam long wea ia?

slip
sedaon
waka
baim rais
takem seleni
dring

TUTT WAY

Exercise 5: Simple substitution

Frame : Wanfala wantok lukim hem. (Ripit.)

wanfala masta	(European man)
wanfala misis	(European woman)
Wanfala boe	(local man, native)
wanfala pikinini	(child)
wanfala mere	(native woman)

Exercise 6: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Mi go fo tekem seleni long bank

" " " " "	" haos	(house)
" " fo herem toktok	" "	(hear what is said)
" " " " "	long garden	(garden)
" " fo tekem kaikai	" "	(get food)
" " " " "	" rum	(room)
" " fo lukim misis	" "	(see or visit the European woman)
" " " " "	long bus	(bush)
" " fo wakabaot	" "	(stroll around)
" " " "	long rot	(road)
" " fo sidaon	" "	(sit down)
" " " "	long bank	(bank)
" " fo tekem seleni	" "	

Exercise 7: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Halo brata

" wantok	(friend)
Gut de "	(good-day
" " masta	(sir)
Gut nait "	(good-night)
" " misis	(makam)
Gut morning "	(good-morning)
" " brata	(friend or brother)
Gut aftanun "	(Good afternoon)

GRAMMAR II

1.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The principal pronouns in Pidgin are:

Pidgin	Refers to	English
mi	the speaker	I, me
iu	the person spoken to	you
hem	the person or thing spoken about	(he, she, it, him, her, it.
iumi	the speaker and persons spoken to	(we (incl) us (incl
mifala	the speaker and the persons with him but not including the persons spoken to	(we (excl) us (excl).
iufala	the persons spoken to	you (pl)
olketa	persons spoken about	they, them

There are four important differences between these Pidgin pronouns and English ones.

1. There are no separate pronouns for he, she, it, in Pidgin. These are hem. Thus: Hem i go long taon can mean in Pidgin either "he goes to town" or "she goes to town" or "it goes to town".

2. In most Pidgin sentences all the subject pronouns except mi and iu are usually followed by i which occurs between the pronoun and the verb, for example:

   mi go long taon
   iu go long taon
   hem i go long taon
   iumi i go long taon*
   mifala i go long taon*
   iufala i go long taon*
   olketa i go long taon

This i is a Predicative Particle or Predicative marker. Its position relative to other items in sentences will be illustrated and discussed as they are introduced later.

3. Pidgin distinguishes between iumi and mifala which are both represented as we in English.

   * Sometimes iumi, mifala, and iufala are also not followed by i

Iumi is - we (inclusive)

mifala is - we (exclusive)

4. Pidgin pronouns do not change form like English ones do when they occur as objects of verbs or preposition. e.g.

He sees me - Hem i lukim mi

I see him - Mi lukim hem

Practise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi go long gaden

(iu, hem i, iumi i, mifala i, iufala i, mi, olketa i,)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i baem kaikai long maket

(mifala i, iu, hem i, iumi i, mi, iufala i, olketa i,)

Exercise 3: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Mi go long haos.

Hem i go long haos.
" " slip " " .
Iufala i
" " lukim mi .
Iu " " " "
" sidaon " "
Mifala i " " "
" " kaikai raes " "
Olketa i " " " "
" " herem tok " "
Iumi " " " "
" go " " " "
Mi " " " " "

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu ripitim kam olketa sentenses ia an iu talem kam mining blong olketa long Inglis,

1.	Olketa waka long ofis.	They work in the office.
2.	Wanfala pikinini hem i go long bus.	A child went to (or into) the bush.
3.	Hem i go long haos fo tekem kaikai.	He(she or it) goes to the house to get food.
4.	Hem i go insaet haos fo tekem kaikai.	He(she or it) goes (or went) into the house to get food.
5.	Wanfala man blong Isabel hem i slip long dea.	A man from San Isabel is sleeping over there.
6.	Bili hem i man blong wea?	What nationality is Bili? or where does Bili come from?

Exercise 2: Iu givim ansa blong question ia long Pisin. Iu redi nao?

1.	Iu stop kam long wea?	(long merika) Mi kam long Merika
2.	Iu go wea?	(long bus) Mi go long bus.
3.	Olketa i stap long wea?	(long dea) Olketa i stap long dea.
4.	Iufala kaikai raes long wea?	(long haos) Mifala kaikai raes long haos.
5.	Iumi lanem pisin long wea?	(long insaet haos) Iumi lanem pisin long insaet haos.
6.	Hemi i sidaon long wea?	(long rot) Hem i sidaon long rot.
7.	Iufala lukim daerekta long wea?	(long insaet ofis) Mifala lukim daerekta long insaet ofis.

Exercise 3: Hao nao iu talem olketa toktok ia long pisin?
Iu mas li-lisin gut long desfala predikativ mak "i" ia.

1. The District Officer (D.O.) is going to the bank.
D.O. hem i go go long benk.

2. They are strolling around in bush.
Olketa i wakabout long bus.

3. Tell me in English (pause)
Iu talem mi long Inglis

4. Where are you (pl) working? (pause)
Iufala i waka wea (ia) ?

5. We (but not you) saw a child in the garden. (pause)
Mifala i lukim wanfala pikinini long gaden.

GRAMMAR!!

1.2. VERBS

There are a number of differences between verbs in Pidgin and those in English which are important at this point:

1. Verbs in Pidgin do not add suffixes or change form in any way for different persons. Thus the same form go is used for all persons in Pidgin (e.g., mi go, olketa i go and hem i go) where as in English go changes form (e.g., I go reverse he goes.)

2. Verbs in Pidgin can refer to present, past or future actions unless they occur with adverbs (like yesterday, tomorrow) or with special auxiliary verbs or particles to indicate the time (or tense) of the action and/or the nature (or aspect) of it (for example, whether it is complete, continuing, habitual etc). Pidgin has a wide variety of tense or aspect markers which will be presented progressively later. Thus mi go long taon can mean (without reference to any other information) I'm going to town or I went to town or I'll go to town.

3. Verbs in Pidgin are of two general types: transitive and intransitive. Transitive verbs are those which take objects, e.g., baem in Olketa i baem kaikai: they bought food. In contrast to English, however,

transitive verbs in Pidgin are generally different in form from intransitive ones. Thus transitive verbs usually end in-im,-em and-am-um, e.g. lukim, tekem, blokam, apum, while intransitive ones like go, kam, etc., do not.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mifala sidaon long rot.

(olketa, hem, iufala, iumi, mifala)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanfala mere hem i kam long maket (baem kaikai, herem toktok, stap, lukim misis, waka, kam)

Exercise 3: Progressive Substitution

Frame:						
Hem	i	waka	long	Kukum
"	i	tekem pe	"	"
masta hem	i	" "	"	"
" "	i	go	"	"
mifala	i	"	"	"
"	i	baem haos	"	"
wanfala misis	i	" "	"	"
" "	i	stap	"	"
wanfala mere	i	"	"	"
" "	i	lukim mi	"	"
Hem	i	" "	"	"
"	i	waka	"	"

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu sensim olketa veb long olketa sentenses ia. Iusim olketa veb long Inglis stap insaet long braket.

1. Mifala go long kakabona (live) (pause)
mifala i stap long Kakabona.

2. Man ia hem i sidaon long wea? (work) (pause)
Man ia hem i waka long wea?

3. Olketa i stanap fo herem toktok. (come to hear what is said)
olketa kam fo herem toktok.

4. Iu sidaon! (go to the office) (pause)
Iu go long ofis!

Exercise 2: Nao iu seleva nao iu talem olketa samting ia. Iu mas lukaot long desfala i ia.

1. He is living at kukum (pause)
He i stap long kukum.

2. Rove is in Honiara (pause)
Rove hem i stap long Honiara.

3. You (pl) and I see the store at Rove. (pause)
Iumi lukim stoa long Rove.

4. They are working in Gizo (pause)
Olketa i waka long Gizo

5. A European man is sleeping at Kakabona (pause)
Wanfala masta hem i slip long kakabona

GRAMMAR !!!

1.3. STAP: This verb occurs very frequently in Pidgin. It corresponds to the idea of be, exist, stay, remain, live, in English stop in sentences like the machine has stopped. This concept is translated by i dai in Pidgin.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Stoa hem i stap long wea?

(Rove, masta, gaden, haos,rot, stoa)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Rot hem i stap long bus.

(mere, stoa, haos, maket, pikinini, rot)

Exercise 3: Progressive Subtitution

Frame:	Haos	hem	i	stap	long	we
	masta	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	long	Honiara
	Rove	hem	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	long	taon
	misis	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	long	Treding
	mere	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	long	we
	haos	"	"	"	"	"

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iufala askem iufala seleva wea nao olketa somting ia i stap:

1. New York (pause) New York hem i stap long wea?
2. Sydney (pause) Sydney hem i stap long wea?
3. P.C. ofis (pause) P.C. ofis hem i stap long wea?
4. Treding (pause) Treding hem i stap long wea?
5. Posta ofis (pause) Posta Ofis hem i stap long wea?
6. Benk (pause) Benk hem i stap long wea?
7. Stoa (pause) Stoa hem i stap long wea?

Exercise 3: Iu askem samwan olketa kuistin ia long Pisin

1. Where are you (pl) going? (pause)
   Iufala go wea ia?
2. Where is the child? (pause)
   Pikinini hem i stap wea ia?
3. Where are you staying? (pause)
   Iu stap wea ia?
4. Where is Rove? (pause)
   Rove hem i stap wea ia?
5. Where did you get the money? (pause)
   Iu tekem seleni long wea ia?

Exercise 4. Iu ansam Olketa kuistin ia long Pisin.

1.	Stoa hem i stap long wea. (It is in Chinatown).	Hem i stap long Saenatoan (Chaenatoan)
2.	Masta hem i stap long wea? (He is over there)	Hem i stap long we.
3.	Maket hem i stap long wea? (It is near the S.S.E.C. church in Honiara)	Hem i stap klosap long S.S.E.C. Sios long Honiara.
4.	Misis hem i stap long wea. (She is in the room)	Hem i stap long rum.
5.	P.C. ofis hem i stap long wea? (It is on the top floor of George Yee Fai Store)	Hem i stap long antap stoa blong George Yee Fai.

Grammar !!!

1.4. Fo + VERB: in order to

In Pidgin "in order to (do something)" is expressed simply by placing "fo" before the verb:

Example: Mi go fo tekem seleni long benk
I am going in order to get money from the bank.

But note that "fo" is often omitted in normal conversation after the common verbs "go/kam" when the intention is clear from the context, e.g. Mi go tekem seleni: I am going to get money. Note however, that one cannot do this if something else comes after "go/kam". Thus one can say: Mi go tekem seleni long benk or Mi go long benk fo tekem seleni. "I'm going in order to get money from the bank; but one should not say: Mi go long benk tekem seleni.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Progressive Substitution.

Frame:	Mi sidaon	fo herem tok.
	Hem i kam	" " ".
	" " "	fo tekem pe.
	Mi stanap	" " "
	" " "	fo lukim wantok.

Exercise 1 :

Hem i wakaboat	"	"	"
" " "	fo herem tok		
Mi sidaon	"	"	"

Exercise 2: Iu ripitim olketa sentenses ia long Pidgin an den iu givim mining blong olketa ia long Inglis.

1.	Mi sidaon fo lukim Bili.	I am sitting down to watch Bili.
2.	Dokta hem i stap fo herem toktok.	The Docter is staying to listen to what is said.
3.	Pikinini hem i go long stoa fo baem raes.	The child is going to the store to buy rice.
4.	Hem i kam fo tekem pe.	He/She is coming to get paid.
5.	Olketa i stanap fo waka,	They are standing up to work.

Evalution Exercises:

Exercise1. Iu ansam olketa kuistin ia long Pisin

1.	Iu go long ofis fo wanem ia? (tekem pe)	Mi go long ofis fo tekem pe ia.
2.	Hem i wakabaot go long Lawson Tama for wanem ia? (lukim pilei)	Hem wakabaot go long Lawson Tama fo lukim pilei ia.
3.	Olketa sidaon fo wanem ia? (kaikai raes)	Olketa sidaon fo kaikai raes ia.
4.	Iufala kam fo wanem ia? (baem kaikai)	Mifala kam fo baem kaikai ia.
5.	Iu stanap fo wanem ia? (toktok wetem mere)	Mi stanap fo toktok wetim mere long we ia.

Exercise 2: Hao mao bae iu talem olketa toktok ia long pisin?

1.	He's coming to get paid,	Hem i kam fo tekem pe ia.
2.	I'm sitting down to watch Bili.	Mi sidaom fo lukim Bili.
3.	We (excl) are standing up to work.	Mi fala stanap fo waka ia.
4.	You are coming in order to buy rice.	Iu kam fo baem raes ia.
5.	She is staying in order to work in Leong Hang Store.	Hem i stap fo waka long Leong Hang stoa ia.

TEKS

Lisin long desfala stori ia an den iu talem long Inglis wanem mao stori ia hem abaot.

Astede mi go long taon. Mi lukim wanfala misis hem stanap fo luk-luk long motis bot long Treding. Mi askem hem, "Misis iu go wea ia?" Hem i ansa, "Mi go long maket long Honiara". Oraet, hem go mi kam. Ating hem i stap long maket destaem ia. Hem momoa ia.

LEARNING PASSAGE

MORE PRACTISE WITH LONG

PIDGIN	English
Destaem me stori[1] long iu long olketa pikinini long desfala ples.	Now I'll tell a story (to) you about the children of this place.
Olketa i wokabaot[2] long rot.	In the morning the children go to school. They walk on the road.
Taem olketa i kasim[3] wanfala sios long rothet, olketa i folom narafala smol rot long hem.	When they get to a church at the road head, they follow another small road by it.
Olketa i gogo[4] long bus kasim skul.	They continue to go in the bus until they reach the school.
Oraet,[5] long skul, olketa i lanem saens and namba.	All right ... in school, they learn science and math.
Mi no save long olketa, bat olketa pikinini i lanem. obketa .	I don't know about those things, but the children are learning them.

NOTES

1. Stori. This is an intransitive verb "to story," which is any kind of telling, speechmaking, etc. (Intransitive verbs do not take em/im endings.)

2. Wokabaot. This is an intransitive verb "to walk, to take a walk." It is always used in this form.

3. Kasim. Here it is used as a transitive verb "to reach, to get to." (There are also other uses of the word kasim.)

4. Gogo This an intransitive verb "to go." It is optional to use either go or gogo.

5. Oraet. This is a spoken cue indicating that the speaker is shifting to another subject, idea, tense, etc. The work oke (okay) is also creeping into the language and is being used way in English. E.g. "Okay, everybody out of the pool!"

2a

OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

Read Healy, pp 11-28. Do exercises 1.1a, 1. 2a, 1.2b, 1.2c, 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.3c, 1.3d, 1.4, 1.5

UNIT 1 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog for Unit 1. When you come to class be able to recite it by heart.
2. Look at note #2 on page 4 about waswe. It is blank. Within a month from now you should develop a feeling for the usage of waswe. Do so by keeping a log of examples in which you observe it used. Start with the examples in dialog 1. Note not only the words with which it is used, but the context or situation, the various intonations, and your best guess of its function or meaning in such examples. We shall discuss it at the end of the month. The usage of waswe provides a good example of why we urge you to avoid seeking direct translations and simple explanations.
3. By now you should have read at least pp. 1 - 33 in the LAMP book. With the help of your tutor, develop a short dialog you can use to go out and talk with some of the people around the training site. Carry out the four procedures outlined in the "Monday" section of chapter 1. Do all the activities, including evaluation of your efforts.

IUNIT TU

LONG STOA

PIDGIN		ENGLISH
Bili an[1] brata blong hem, Diau[2], tufala go long stoa. Tufala go insaet an lukluk olbaot long evriting insaet stoa. Stoakipa hem lukim tufala nao, askim tufala olsem[3]		Bili and his brother, Diau, go into the store. The two of them go in and look at everything in it. The storekeeper sees them and asks them.
STOAKIPA:	Waswe iutufala wande (laek) baem eniting long stoa?	Yes, please? Do you want to buy anything from the store?
DIAU :	Yes, mitufala wande baem samfala[4] kaikai: Olsem: suga, rais, lipti and samfala samting moa.	We want to buy some food such as sugar, rice, tea and other things.
STOAKIPA:	Olketa ia: wan,[5] tu an tri.	Here you are ..... one, two, three
DIAU ::	Wanem nao deswan?	What's this?
STOAKIPA:	Datwan ia hem i suga ia	That's sugar.
DIAU :	Wanem nao deswan?	What's this?
STOAKIPA:	Datwan hem i raes an datwan hem i lipti. Waswe, hem nomoa?	That's rice and that's tea. Is that all?
DIAU :	Hem ~~nao~~ nomoa ating[6]. Haumas nao iu kostim long evriting ia?	That's all I guess. How much is all this?
STOAKIPA:	Hem ia et sens, deswan sikistin sens an deswan toti-fo sens. Evriting ia bae kostim iu fifti et sens.	That's 8¢. That's 16¢ and that's 34¢ — 58¢ altogether.
So Diau hem givim tudola long stoakipa an stoakipa givim back senis long Diau. Den tufala lusim stoa an go nao.		And so Diau gives the storekeeper $2, and he gives Diau back the change. The two of them leave the store.

NOTES

1. Most Pidgin conjunctions are borrowed directly from English and vary only slightly in meaning and use. They include an (and); o, oa (or); bat (but); bikos (because); and sapos (if, suppose).

Discussion and practice of others will come later.

2. Diau: Joe. (Note that J becomes D. See separate section on "Inconsistent Consonant Sounds.")

3. Olsem has varied meanings and uses. Most frequently, as here, it means "like that" or "like this." Mi duim olsem, bat . . .

4. Many common single-syllable adjectives (Including demonstrative adjectives and numbers) in English become Pidgin adjectives by adding the suffix fala. Examples of Pidgin determiners are desfala (this); samfala (some); wanfala (one) or tufala (two); and narafala (another).

5. Wan: one. The numbers will be introduced under "Olketa Namba"

6. Ating: is used to indicate opinion or uncertainty or maybe. Originated from "I think."

A FEW PIDGIN PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

PIDGIN	LITERAL ENGLISH TRANSCATION	ENGLISH
1. Las astede	Last yesterday	The day before yesterday
2. Nekis tumoro	next tomorrow	the day after tomorrow
3. Olketa samting	altogether something	all those things
4. Plande tumas	Plenty too much	too much
5. Go go		until (also cannotes continuous action).
6. Sote win	short wind	short of wind, out of breath, exhausted.
7. Mi sote win fo iu	Me short of wind for you.	I think too much about you to the extent that I am exhausted (out breath). Iam thinking so much a-bout (refer to Love!)
8. Man for mere	Man for marry (woman)	one who spends most his time chasing after females.
9. Man fo tarae hat	Man for try hard	One who spends most of his time, money, etc trying his luck to catch esp. women.
10. Kil haet	Kill hide	to be two-faced (derogatory)
11. Man fo kil haet	man for kill hide	someone who is being two faced (in derog. term)
12. Oso oso		to flatter/trick (implies cunning)
13. Man fo oso oso		flatterer, trickster
14. Man fo fulbae	Man for full back	one who relies or depend or depend on others
15. Saet blong iu		it's your affairs
16. Bus kanaka		bushman, uneducated person
17. No eni eni kaen		don't be smart!
18. Mi no boe	Me no boy	I'm not a bushman

19. No seksek	No shake shake	don't worry, don't be afraid.
20. Mi boela insaet		I'm boiling inside me I'm very angry.
21. Bel blong hem boela		she is pregrant.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Tufala i lukim olketa samting i stap insaet long stoa

wanfala
samfala
narafala
plande (palande)
desfala
niufala
bikfala
smolfala
gutfala

Exercise 2:

Frame: Wanem nao iufala wande tekem?

mekem
wakem
burekem (brekem)
haitim
kukim
sandem
stilim
fekem

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mitufala wande tekem kai kai

bret	(bread)
miliki	(milk)
ek	(eggs)
sof dring	(soft drink)
bia	(beer)
masis	(matches)
lekoŋa	(home-made tabacco)
puteto	(potatoes)
sup	(soup)
kaikai	(food)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Haumas nao kost blong olketa ek ia?

olketa masis
desfala soup
desfala bia
desfala lekona
olketa puteto
tufala bilnat
samfala lif
smolfala paket bata
olketa evriwan

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Stoakipa hem i givim back senis blong Bili.

sing aotim Bili
ansam tok blong Bili
ansam (sensim) leta blong Bili
askem kwistin long Bili
baem basikolo blong Bili

IUNIT TU

Exercise 2: Hao nao bae iu talem olketa sentens ia long Pisin?

1. What do you want to do? (pause)
   Wanem nao iu wandem fo duim?

2. I want to live in Honiara. (pause)
   Mi wande stap long Honiara.

3. He wants to give you some money. (pause)
   Hem i wande givim samfala seleni long iu.

4. All the European men want to come to Honiara. (pause)
   Olketa masta (waetman) wande kam long Honiara.

5. Where do they want to go? (pause)
   Olketa wande go wea ia?

6. They want to see Australia. (pause)
   Olketa wande lukim Australia.

GRAMMAR!!!

2.3. CARDINAL NUMBERS 1-100

The counting numbers in the abstract or names of numbers in Pisin follows the normal English number; but when counting real objects - the word "-- fala" is usually added to the numbers between 1-10.
e.g. one - wan: one bottle - wanfala botel
two - tu: two boys - tufala boe

1.	wan	wanfala	-
2.	tu	tufala	-
3.	tri	trifala	-
4.	fo or foa	fofala	-
5.	faef	faefala	-
6.	siks or sikis	siksfala	-
7.	seven	sevenfala	-
8.	et or eit	etfala	-
9.	naen	naenfala	-
10.	ten	tenfala	-

11. leven	12. twel	13. totin
14. fotin	15. fiftiŋ	16. sikstin
17. seventin	18. eitin	1 9. naentin
20. twande	21. twande wan	22. twande tu
23. twande tri	24. twande fo	25. twande faef
30. toti	40. foti i	50. fiftii
60. sikstii	70 seventii	80 eitii
90 naentii	100 wan handre (t)	0 not, nating

In the classroom nating

"Not" or "nating" is used for "nought" or "zero." Approximations are given by "samting olsem," e.g. Hem i karem samting olsem fiftii siks dola. He received about $56 (lit: something like $56).

Practise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa givim wanfala puteto (kumara) long mi (sevenfala masis, samting olsem naentii botel forex, faefala pik, eitfala dok, samting olsem tenfala ek, fofala stoa, wanfala puteto)

Exercise 2

Frame: Mi lusim wandola long stoa.
(faifdola, siks sens, twel sens, totiitrii dola, samting olsem tudola, wanhandret dola, seventii sens, wandola)

Evaluation Exercise

Iu talem (se) long Pisin nem blong olketa namba ia.

Set 1: 3, 13, 1, 11, 6, 16, 9, 19, 2, 12, 5, 15

Set 2: 30, 50, 70, 100, 60, 10, 80

Set 3: 5, 63, 18, 37, 21, 76, 99, 1, 11, 16

Set 4: 6, $8, 4c, $100, 38, $5, 7c, $9

TEKS

Wanfala Stori about wanfala stoa long Borokua Vilich

Mi wande talem iufala abaot wanfala koprativ stoa blong mifala long Borokua Vilich. Desfala stoa mifala statem ia hem blong mifala olketa chif an pipol long Borokua. Taem olketa chif olketa i kam tugeta fo miting, mifala talem olketa; "Mifala bae statem wanfala stoa fo mifala." Oraet, mifala putim faef dola ($5) long wan-man. Mifala duim olsem go go kasem taem mifala kolektim inap selen oraet mifala statem stoa ia nao. Taem mifala statem stoa ia finis olketa misin ia helpem mifala fo odam olketa kako fo mifala an seleni blong mifala seleva nao olketa iusim fo peim olketa kako olketa odam ia.

Olketa sandem olketa kako ia kam long stoa blong mifala an taem mifala salem olketa kako ia olketa pipol kam baem olketa nao. Taem olketa baem raes, olketa givim mifala twande sens mifala givim olketa paket raes fitim twande sens. Sapos olketa givim totii sens mifala givim totii sens long raes tu. Pulande pipol ol raon long Borokua olketa laekem tumas stoa blong mifala an olketa kam bae long hem. Bat tobako, bia an olketa samting olsem nao mifala no save salem long stoa blong mifala ia. Mifala salem olketa gudfala samting nomoa. Bat smok an olketa samting olsem, nomoa olketa singeret an kapstan an olketa samting olsem olketa i no stap long stoa blong mifala. Olketa pepa fo rola an tobako, tu, olketa i no stap long stoa. Mifala putim raes an tin miti an olketa gudfala samting nomoa.

Olketa pulande (plande) pipol tu olketa save wande baem olketa samting long stoa blong mifala. An so seleni blong mifala long insaet stoa hem i go go ap nao an mifala putim insaet chek (sek) an putim go insaet benk blong gavuman.

Hem nomoa.

UNIT 2 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialeg. Be able to recite it by heart.
2. Read and/or review pp. 35-54 in the LAMP book. Using what you learned in Unit 1, both through the Pijin text and the LAMP activities, develop with your tutor a text for your Unit 2 wakabaot. You may find the topics on pp. 137 - 149 helpful. Do a sample exercise from each of the activities suggested, with particular attention to the substitution drill on pp. 46 - 48. Since we have numerous drills within the text, your main purpose is to learn how to develop your own materials for this assignment. You can use such skills to develop materials for particular Pijin constructions you personally find difficult and for learning the vernacular in your area.

IUNIT TRI

LONG HAOS

Tufala brata tufala i go baek long haos blong Diau. Mere blong hem, (Diau), Masieni, hem i wetim tufala fo tekem kam[1] kaikai mekem hem i kukim.

The two brothers went back to Joe's house. His wife, Masieni was waiting for them to prepare dinner.

MASIENI: Iu tufala kam nao?

You (PL) have come huh?

DIAU: Mi tufala tekem kam olketa kaikai nao.

We have brought all the food.

MASIENI: Givim kam long mi. Mi wande kukim samfala. Mi hangre nogut[2] tumas ia.

Give it to me. I want to cook some. I'm terribly hungry.

An Masieni hem i tekem an kukim rais an fis. Taim hem kukuki iet hem i singaot[3] go long man blong hem:

And Masieni took it and cooked rice and fish. While she was cooking she called to her husband.

MASIENI: Ae, Diau, iu baim kom blong mi, o nomoa?

Heh, Joe, did you buy a comb for me or not.

DIAU: Nomoa, mi no baim. Iu no talem long mi fo baim kom.

No, I didn't. You didn't tell me to.

MASIENI: Ah !! Iu dak het! mi talem long Iu. Bat iu nao iu no herem gut?

Ah, you blockhead, I told you but you didn't listen properly.

DIAU: O sore, mi dak het tru nao, mi no tingim dewan.

Oh dear, I'm a real blockhead, I forgot about it.

MASIENI: Hem orait nomoa, nomata, kam, iumitrifala go kai kai nao.

All right, never mind, come on all of you, let's eat.

An olketa trifala ia sidaon an kaikai rais, fis, ti an samfala samting moa.

And they sit down and eat rice, fish, tea and other things.

NOTES

1. (Verb) + Kam and (Verb) + go are used to denote movement towards or away from the speaker. Such movement is characteristic of many Pidgin verbs and must be defined with the verb.

2. Nogut or nogud (interchangeable with fogut or fogud) is an adverb meaning "extremely, very, very." It is stronger than tumas with which it is frequently used. It follows the adjective it modifies, but goes before tumas.

IUNIT TRI

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu tanem desfala tok long Inglis!
Translate this into English!

Iu folom mi! Follow me!
Iu kam wetem mi! Come with me!

Iu bulsit ia? Are you telling a lie?
Nomoa, mi no bulsit, mi tok tru.
No , I'm not, I'm telling the truth.

Neva maen, hem ia samting nating ia.
No-mata, " " " " "
Forget it, it's not worth worrying about.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mere blong hem wetem olketa

fata, olo	(father)
mata, mami	(mother)
brata	(brother)
sista	(sister)
wantok	(friend, etc)
angkol	(uncle)
man, hasban	(husband)
mere, waef	(wife)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iutufala kam a?

laf	(laugh)
tait	(tired)
sekan	(shake hands)
singsing	(sing)

danis	(dance)
toktok	(talk)
wakabaot	(walkabout)
kam	(come)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu baem kom blong mi o nomoa?

bis, bich	(bead)
hankesip	(handkerchief)
su	(shoes)
renkot	(raincoat)
trases	(trousers)
sote	(shirt)
lavalava	(loincloth)
kalosi, sket	(skirt)
kom	(comb)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iumitrifala	kaikai	Let's eat!
	dring	drink
	slip	sleep
	smok	smoke
	fait	fight
	pilei futbol	(play football)
	kaikai	eat

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi	hangere	nogud tumas
	sotwin	out of breath
	cof	cough

sik	sick
kol	cold
hot	hot
kros	angry
hapi	happy, please
fulap	full, satisfied
hangere	

Exercise 6: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mitufala tekem kam kaikai
" " leta (letter)
karim " kako (carry goods)
pulum " bokis (pull box)
bringim " sea, chea (bring chair)
tekem go chea, sea (take chair)
sandem go leta (send letter)
pusim " tebol (push table)
tekem go tebol (take table)
tekem kam kaikai (bring food)

GRAMMAR!!

3.1 POSSESSION

The possession is expressed in Pidgin by placing "blong" between the thing possessed and the possessor.

Examples:	haos blong Bili	Bili's house
	mere blong mi	My wife
	man blong hem	her husband

Note that "whose" is expressed by "blong hu"

Examples: Hem ia haos blong hu ia?
Whose house is that?

Hem ia haos blong desfala man ia
That's this man's house.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu ansam olketa kwistin ia long Pisin.

1. Hem ia fata blong hu ia? (Bili)
   Hem ia fata blong Bili ia.

2. Mere blong hu nao kam ia? (mi)
   Mere blong mi nao kam ia.

3. Hem ia haos blong hu ia? (masta an misis)
   Hem ia haos blong masta an misis ia.

4. Iufala ia lisin long tok blong hu ia? (stoa kipa)
   Mifala ia lisin long tok blong stoakipa ia.

5. Hem ia hu ia? (angkol blong Masieni)
   Hem ia angkol blong MASIENI ia.

Exercise 2: Iu ansam olketa kwistin ia long Pisin.

1. Hu nao hem i stanap long rot ia? (fata blong mi)
   Fata blong mi nao hem stanap long rot ia.

2. Hem i givim seleni (mane) long hu ia? (angkol blong hem)
   Hem i givim seleni (mane) long angkol blong hem ia.

3. Hem ia hu ia? (fren blong desfala mere)
   Hem ia fren blong desfala mere ia.

4. Hu nao hem brumum (suipim) ples ia? (mata blong iumi)
   Mata blong iumi nao hem brumum ples ia.

5. Hu nao olketa karem kam ia? (pikinini blong Masieni)
   Olketa karem kam pikinini blong MASIENI ia.

3.2. QUESTIONS

There are at least three ways of asking questions in Pidgin:

1. by using a (rising) question intonation or sentences which otherwise look like statements, e.g., where as

   "Iu lukim hem" means "you see/saw him,"

   "Iu lukim hem?" means "Did/do you see him?"

2. by using the tag "ei" or "o nomoa" or the ends of the sentences that otherwise look like statements e.g.

   Iu lukim hem ei? You see him don't you?
   Iu lukim hem o nomoa? Do you see him or not?

3. by using an interrogative word or words such as "wanem" ___ what? "hu" ___ who? "wea" ___ where? "haomas" ___ how much, how many? "Waswe" ___ how, why? etc.

   "blong hu" ___ whose?

Practice Drills

Exercise 1; say whether the following utterances are statements or questions?

1. Tufala i go back long ples o nomoa. (pause)

   .....:.....

2. Olketa i haitim kako long bush. (pause)

   .....

3. Misis hem sandem leta long iu. (pause)

   .....

4. Desfala pikinini hem i kukim wanem (pause)

   .....

5. Mitrifala i lusim masis long rum (pause)

   .....

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i toktok?

(kaikai, wakabaot, sekan, redim kaikai, toktok)

Exercise 3. Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanfala masta hem kam ei?

(i stap, sidaon, baem pik, sandem leta kam, kam)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu laf o nomoa?

(les, singsing, lukim fren blong mi, tekem pe, laf)

Exercise 5. Simple substitution

Frame: Hem i go wea?

(duim wanem, bildim haumas haos, lukim hu, tekem pe long wea, blong hu, kros long hu, go wea)

Evaluation Exercise

How would you ask someone the following questions in Pidgin?

1. What are you doing? (pause)
   .....

2. Where are my trousers? (pause)
   .....

3. Did you see my shoes? (pause)
   .....

4. Did you see my shirt or not? (pause)
   .....

5. Whose books are those? (pause)
   .....

6. Do you know? (pause)
   .....

IUNIT 3

3.3. NEGATION

Negative sentences are derived from positive ones by inserting "no" after the predicative mark "i", or for the special cases in which no predicative marker occurs, immediately after the subject.

Examples.		
	mi kam	I came
	mi no kam	I did not come
	hem i kam	He/she/it came
	hem i no kam	he/she/it didn't come
	Iu man	you're a man
	Iu no man	you're not a man

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bili hem i no laf

(pikinini, iu, desfala mere, olketa, iumi, mi, Bili)

Exercise 2. Progressive Substitution

Frame:	Hem	i	no	mere,	hem	i	man
	"	"	"	pik	"	"	"
	mifala	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	fis	"	"	"
	olketa	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	pikinini	"	"	"
	Iutrifala	"	"	"	(iutrifala)	"	"
	"	"	"	dok	"	"	"
	hem	"	"	"	(hem)	"	"
	"	"	"	mere	"	"	"

Evaluation Exercise

Give negative forms of these sentences.

1. Fata blong hem hem i se tangkio long mifala.
2. Olketa pik i kamap long gaden.
3. Iu pikinini blong mi.
4. Wanfala masta hem i stap ei?
5. Olketa mere i tekem kam wata.
6. Mifala i wande baem su.
7. Hem ia raes ia.
8. Iufala i kam long ofis ei?
9. Diau hem i man blong Malaita.
10. Mi ia man ia.

GRAMMAR!!

3.4. NOUNS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBER

In Pidgin the number of things spoken about is not indicated in the form of the noun as it generally is in English. Thus, for example "dok" in Pidgin means either "dog" or"dogs", depending on the context. When necessary, however, Pidgin speakers use the numerals "wanfala", "tufala", "samfala" etc. to specify the precise number of things spoken about though the numeral "wanfala" ___ "one"; and "olketa" ___ "they" are used to distinguish between singular and plural objects on occasions, e.g., "wanfala dok" ____ "a dog" versus "olketa dok" ___ "dogs",

Examples:

Wanfala dok hem i kam __ a/one dog came
Tufala dok (tufala) i kam __ two dogs came
Samfala dok olketa kam __ some dogs came
Olketa dok i kam __ the dogs came
Evri dok i kam __ all the dogs came.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanfala pik hem i go long gaden
(man, dok, misis, kokorako, pik)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa wantok olketa kamap long stoa
(masta, chif, pikinini, stoakipa, taksi-draeva, wantok)

Exercise 3. Progressive Substitution

Frame:	Lukim	wanfala man	hem	i	stanap
	"	" pikinini	"	"	"
	"	olketa "	"	"	"
	"	" pik	"	"	"
	"	wanfala "	(hem)	"	"
	"	" dok	"	"	"
	"	samfala "	(olketa)	"	"
	"	" pisin	"	"	"
	"	wanfala "	(hem)	"	"
	"	" man	"	"	"
	"				

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1. Change singular nouns to plural ones and vice versa in these sentences.

1. Wanfala misis hem i givim senis long mi.
   .....
2. Olketa pik olketa i stap long ples.
   .....
3. Mi tekem olketa misis.
   .....
4. Olketa ek olketa i stap long wea?
   .....
5. Iu satem wanfala buk(a).
   .....

Exercise 2. Change the subject nouns to their corresponding pronouns in these sentences.

Example: Wanfala dok hem i singaot.
Hem i singaot.

1. Wanfala mere hem i sidaon long stoa.
.....;.....
2. Olketa pik olketa stanap long gaden.
.....;..
3. Masta hem i kam long Honiara.
.....
4. Olketa misis olketa lukluk long danis.
.....
5. Desfala dok hem i go long bus.
.....;.....
6. Evriwan man olketa i stap insaet haos.
.....

Exercise 3: Change "olketa" to "evri" in the following sentences.

1. Desfala man hem i wakem olketa haos ia.
2. Iu putim olketa senis long rum.
3. Olketa pikinini sidaon long rot.
4. Hu nao hem i tekem olketa pik ia?
5. Haomas nao kos blong olketa back raes ia?

Exercise 4: Say in English what the following utterances mean. Treat each where necessary as being in the past tense.

1. Olketa i openem evri buka.
.....,.....
2. Wanfala masta hem i givim wanfala ek long mi.
.....

3. Olketa mere olketa go long Rove.

.....

4. Iu satem desfala buka.

.....

5. Evri pik ia go wea?

.....

6. Mi tanggio fo olketa wantok blong mi.

.....

7. Evri pikinini olketa sidaon long rot o nomoa?

.....

8. Iufala putim evri ek ia long tebol!

.....

9. Olketa kako ia kam?

.....

10. Olketa dok ia kaikaim evri kaikai blong desfala kokorako.

.....

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. MOTU has some bread.

   .....

2. Her pig ate their rice.

   .....

3. Do you have a belly ache?

   .....

4. My dog knows this road.

   .....

5. The native women bowed their heads.

   .....

6. Am I drinking beer or not?

   .....

7. All the dogs are howling.

   .....

8. The European women are pushing the table away.

   .....

9. I have Malaria.

   .....

10. Are you playing football.

    .....

STORI ABAOT MASKITO

Oraet. Nao mi wande talem stori abaot maskito. Olsem maskito hem i stap long taem kam long Galekana nao. Bat long taem go finis, taem Galekana hem i stat hem i no karem maskito. Nomata long olketa ples wea hem swamp an fulap long krik an wata, iu nating faendem maskito long hem nao.

Bat wande staka pipol long Galekana olketa go insaet kiniu blong olketa fo go wakabaot long Savo. Savo hem barava fulap long maskito nao. Evriwea maskito nomoa i stap long hem. Olketa pipol long Galekana ia no save slip nao. Singsing blong olketa maskito ia nao mekem olketa no save slip.

An olketa pipol long Galekana ia laekem tumas singsing blong olketa maskito ia. Olketa ting hem nambawan stret. So taem olketa redi fo kam back long Galekana olketa katem staka bambu, an olketa holem staka maskito an putim olketa maskito ia insaet long olketa bambu an karem kam back olketa wetem olketa long Galekana. Taem olketa kasem long Galekana olketa letem aot olketa maskito ia nao. Mae karange! olketa maskito ia hapi tumas taem olketa faendem staka krik an staka wata fo bonum ek blong olketa long hem, an olketa go het fo plande nao. Hem naodastawe iumi faendem staka maskito long Galekana tude.

Ating hem nomoa en blong smol stori abaot maskito ia.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

SOME BODY PARTS.

1. eye - ae/hae
2. spectacles - aeglas, foae
3. nose - nos
4. ear - ia
5. tooth - tit
6. tongue - tang
7. mouth - maos
8. hair - hea
9. hair of the head - hea blong het
10. beard - bead
11. shoulder - solda

12. neck - nek
13. hand - han
14. finger - pinga
15. breast - bres
16. breast, milk - susu
17. anus, arse - as
18. back - baeksaet
19. belly - bel
20. leg - lek
21. skin - skin
22. blood - blat
23. bone - bon

UNIT 3 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.
2. Read LAMP, pp. 55-71. Carry out the recommended activities, with particular attention to the pronunciation practice. Be sure to include words in your drills which you have already noted as difficult for you. For your conversation, you may again wish to draw your topic from pp. 137-149. Keep in mind, however, you should still be trying to keep it short so you can deliver it to a number of people.

IUMITFO

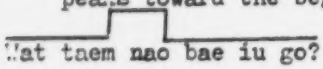
LONG NAIT

PIDGIN		ENGLISH
Long nait Diau an Masieni tufala sidaon toktok wetim[1] Bili.		During the night Diau and Masieni are sitting down talking together with Bili.
Diau:	Tumora baɛ iu go long taon?	Are you going to town tomorrow?
Bili:	Bae mi go.	Yes.
Diau:	Wat taem[2] bae iu go?	When do you think you'll go?
Bili:	Mi no save. Ating long et kilok nao bae mi go.	I don't know; about 8 O'clock I guess.
Diau:	Long wanem[3]?	How?
Bili:	Oh, ating bae mi go long bas.	Ah, I think I'll catch the bus.
Diau:	Hem oraet. Bat bas hem save kam raon long hia long abaot hapas seven ia.	That's O.K. But the bus usually comes around half-past-seven.
Bili:	Tru? Olsem bae mi wekap eli long mone an stanap wetim bas.	Is that so? I'll wake up early and be waiting for it.
Diau:	Oke. Iumitrifala go slip nao. Ae blong mi wande slip tumas.	O.K. Let's go and sleep now. I'm sleepy.
Hem tok olsem finis, trifala ia go slip long rum.		And so the three of them go to sleep in the room.

NOTES

1. WETIM, "To wait for", does not require use of fo as in Bili wetim bas wetim should not be confused with TUWET ("wet"), which is usually used in the Adjective form: Man ia hem mekem trases ("Trousers") blong mi tuwet.

2. Wat taem is used both for "What time" and "When". Note that the intonation peaks toward the beginning of the question and gradually falls:



Wat taem nao bae iu go?

3. Wanem combines with long to mean "how" here ("by what").

IUNIT 4

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Hao nao olketa se "What's the time?" in Pisin?	How does one say "What's the time? in Pidgin?
Olketa se, "Wataem nao ia?"	One says, "What's the time now?
Mi no save, hanwas blong mi hem i dae.	I don't know, my watch's stopped.
Mi no save, hanwas blong mi hem i ran kranke olbaot.	I don't know, my watch doesn't keep good time.
Mi no save, hanwas blong mi hem i ran kwik tumas.	I don't know, my watch is fast.
Mi no save, hanwas blong mi hem i slou tumas.	I don't know, my watch is slow.
Iu kam bifoa taem, ei? Iu kam eli tumas, ei?	You're early huh?
Iu kam let ei?	You're late, huh?

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Long naet Diau an Masieni tufala sidaon an toktok wetim Bili.

detaem (daytime)
holidetaem (day-off, holiday, free-day)
de blong waka (workday)
wiken (weekend)
taem blong spel (freetime, recess)
aftanun (afternoon)
mone (morning)
taem blong kaikai (meal time)
naet (night)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wataem nao bae iu go?

watde	(what day)
watwik	(what week)
watmanis	(what month)
watia	(what year)
watkrismas	(what Christmas)
wataem	(what time)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hao nao bae iu go.

kamback	(return)
katim stik	cut the tree
lanem langus	learn the local language
lukaotim pikinini	take care of the child
sensim deswan	change this
tisim olketa ia pisin	teach them Pidgin
sutim dok	shoot the dog
kavsaetim trak	overturn the truck
go	

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi ting bae mi go long bas ei?

wakabaot long bikrot	walk along the main road
go long basikol	ride on bicycle
go long eroplen	go by air
kam long eroplen	come by air
go long kiniu	go by canoe
pasis long trak	catch a passenger vehicle
sidaon long hia	sit here
go long bas	go by bus

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bat bas hem i save kam long hapas seven olsem ia.

taksi	taxi
pasidia trak	passenger truck
pikap trak	pick-up trak
tutan trak	two ton
smol bas	mini bus
haea ka	hire car
bas	bus

GRAMMAR!!

4.1. BAE + VERB: FUTURE TENSE

Actions which are to be performed at some time in the future are indicated in Pidgin by placing "bae" either before or after the subject.

Examples:	Bae mi go long taon.	I'll go to town
	Mi bae go long taon	" " " "
	Bae hem go long taon	He'll go to town
	Hem bae go long taon	" " " "
	Bae desfala man go long taon	This man will go to town

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bae mifala lukaotim waka

(olketa, mi, tufala, mitrifala, iumi, iu, mifala)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mifala bae lukaotim

(hem, mi, iumitufala, iu, trifala, olketa, mifala)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wantok blong hem bae tisim mi Inglis

(desfala pikinini, angol blong mi, brata blong mitufala, mata blong misis, wantok blong hem)

Exercise 4: Repeat the following sentences moving "bae" to a position in front of the subject.

1.	Olketa bae soum leta long mi.	1.	.....
2.	Mi bae lusim iu.	2.	.....
3.	Hem bae wetim eroplen.	3.	.....
4.	Iu bae sutim pisin.	4.	.....
5.	Mitrifala bae suipim rum.	5.	.....

Exercise 5: Move "bae" to a position behind the subject.

1.	Bae tufala ia diringim bia.	1.	.....
2.	Bae mi tok tok.	2.	.....
3.	Bae olketa go hom.	3.	.....
4.	Bae iumitufala askem masta fo seleni.	4.	....
5.	Bae iu wakabaot long bikrot.	5.	....

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Bae masta hem i putim olketa hanwas insaet long bokis.

   .....

2. Angol blong olketa trifala ia bae talem iu.

   .....

3. Narafala hankisip bae kos blong hem hamas ia?

   .....

4. Pikinini blong desfala mere bae hem i taet(i).

   .....

5. Plande kokorako bae kaikaim raes blong iu.

   .....

4.2 DAYS AND DATES

In the 3.1. Pidgin the names of the days of the week and of the month of the year are as in English. Here is the complete set.

DAYS (DE)		MONTHS (MANIS)	
Monday	Mande	January	jenwari
Tuesday	Tiusde	February	Februari
Wednesday	Winisde	March	Mas
Thursday	Tosde	April	Eprol
Friday	Fraede	May	Mei
Saturday	Sarere	June	Jiun
Sunday	Sande	July	Jiulae
		August	Angus
		September	Septemba
		October	Octomba
		November	Novemba
		December	Disemba

Dates are formed from these and the numerals in this way:

1st August	Namba wan long Angus
16th March	Namba sikstin long Mas
On 21st June	long twande wan long Jiun
Today is the fifth of May	Tude hem namba faef long Mei

Years are said as in English: e.g.,

1913	Naenten totin
1930	Naentin totii
1972	Naentin seventi tu
Today is the 30th March 1972	Tude hem namba totii long Mas Naentin seventi tu

Practise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Bae hem i kam long Jenwari.
(Eprol, Angus, Mas, Februari, Mei, Jenwari)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Iu go weitim eroplen long Mande.
(Winisde, Sarere, Tosde, Tiusde, Fraede, Sande, Mande)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution
Frame. Tude hem i namba sikis long Mas
(ten, wan, et, twel, twande fo, sikis)

Exercise 4: Progressive Substitution

Frame:	Tumora	hem	i	namba	tu	long Mei
	"	"	"	"	"	" Angus
	Tude	"	"	"	"	" " (today)
	"	"	"	"	"	" Jenwari
	Astede	"	"	"	"	" " (yesterday)
	"	"	"	"	"	" Disemba
	"	"	"	"	"	" " (day before yesterday)
Las	Astede	"	"	"	"	" " (day before yesterday)
"	"	"	"	"	"	" Jiulae
Nekis	tumora	"	"	"	"	" " (day after tomorrow)
"	"	"	"	"	"	" Mei
	Tumora	"	"	"	"	" " (tomorrow)

Evaluation Exercises.

Exercise 1: Open your book and read the following days and dates from it. Begin after each set is identified by the instructor. You have a few seconds in which to answer.

Set 1: Tuesday, Sunday, Thursday, Monday, Saturday, Wednesday

Set 2: June, April, October, July, January, May

Set 3: 1st March, 3rd July, 15th February

Set 4: 22.3.1964; 11.5. 1930; 8.10. 1847

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions using the cues provided. Give complete sentences.

1. Hamas ia nao stat taem iu bon kasem tude? (your age)

   .....

2. Iu kolem nem blong olketa de long wik. Iu stat long sarere.

   .....

3. Long wat manis nao olketa sensim deswan? (December)

   .....

4. Long wat de nao iu lusim hom blong iu? (day you left your home)

   .....

5. Long wat ia nao bae iu lusim Solomon Aelan? (1980)

   .....

6. Iu kolem nem blong olketa manis long ia. Iu stat long Jiulae.

   .....

   .....

Construction Exercise

Take a piece of scrap paper and draw a calender for the month of April, 1932, showing the names of the days of the week, and given that "Garero hem namba twande seven long May, nekstin totii tu."

4.3. TIME

In Pidgin the 24 hour day is divided into "wan de" and "wan naet". It is based on the actual daylight and night and not on the exact clock time. For an example if we say in English: "It takes the ship twenty four hours to go from Honiara to Gizo", the Pidgin version would be "Sip in hem i tekem hem wan de an wan naet fo go from Honiara go kasem Gizo".

The 24 hour day would generally be divided as follows.

DE(DAYLIGHT)

mone	melwan de	aftanun	ivining or sava
(morning)	(midday)	(afternoon)	(evening)
First daylight to midday	12 O'clock midday	1 pm to 4 pm	4 pm to sunset

NAET

"Naet" is from sunset to first - day light. Midnight is "melwan naet" is probably 10 pm and 2 am.

However, as wristlet watches ("hanwas") and clocks ("klok" or "kiloko") become more common and the radio station make increasing reference to more precise time, English time - telling habits are being taken over into Pidgin. Thus instead of saying "Iu kam taem san hem go daon finis" (you come after sunset), the more sophisticated speakers would say, "Iu kam long bitwin sikis klok an hapas sikis long ivining.

Note the following:

1. The adverbs "stret" (exactly), and "abaot" (approximately)

modify the said time, e.g.,

Long sikis kilok stret	at exactly 6 O'clock
Long abaot sikis kilok	at about 6 O'clock

2. Notions like "the end of the week, or month" etc. are expressed in Pidgin by the verb "finis", - (to finish), e.g.

   Iu kam bihan long taem waka hem i finis
   Come after work.

   Iu kam bihan long taem wik hem i finis
   Come at the end of the week.

   Iu kam bihan long taem skul hem i finis
   Come after school

3. There is no single word for "when" when "when" introduces a question in Pidgin. This is expressed by the phrase "long wat" plus "taem," "de", "manis", "ia" etc; which corresponds to the English "at what/which time, day, month, year"etc.

   "When will you go to Auki?"
   "Long wataem (wat taem) nao bae iu go long Auki?"

   But when "when" introduces an adverbial clause of time, the Pidgin uses "taem," e.g.:

   "When I went to Auki, I saw Dioke."
   "Taem me go long Auki mi lukim Dioke."

Presentation Drill

Exercise 1: Repeat the following items after the instructor while identifying the time referred to in the note above.

Frame: Mifala sidaon toktok long <u>midol naet</u>.

- none
- savo
- melwan naet
- aftanun
- nait
- melwan de

Exercise 2: Repeat the following:

Set 1: 8 O'clock	et kilok
half past 10	hapas ten
1 O'clock sharp	wan kilok (stret)

Exercise 2, Set 1 (continued)

	About half past 4	Abaot hapas fo
	7 O'clock sharp	Seven kilok (stret)
Set 2:	At 2 O'clock sharp	Long tu kilok (stret)
	Before half past 9	bifoa hapas naen
	After 12 O'clock	bihan long tuel kilok
	Before 11 O'clock	befoa leven kilok
Set 3:	10 minutes past 8	ten minit lusim (bihan) (pas) et kilok
	5 minutes to ten	faef minit bifoa ten kilok
	25 minutes past 7	twande faef minit lusim (bihan, pas) seven kilok
	25 minutes to 11	twande faef minit bifoa leven kilok

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: Hanwas blong mi dae long sikis kilok
hapas ten
tu kilok stret
bihan tuel kilok
faef minit pas et kilok
sikis kilok

Evaluation Exercises:

Exercise 2. Read off the following times in Pidgin

11 O'clock; 8 O'clock sharp; about 6 O'clock; ½ past 2; 20 minutes past five sharp; at about 11 pm; before 5 minutes to 10.

Exercise 3. Iu ansam olketa kwisten ia

1. Long wat taem nao bae hem tekem go kako?

_____ (4 O'clock sharp)

2. Long wat de nao iufala lukim desfala mere long maket?

_____(Wednesday)

3. Long wat de nao bae olketa kam?

_____(day after tomorrow)

4. Long wat taem nao bae iu go long taon?

_____(abaot 8 O'clock, I guess)

5. Long wat de nao olketa i wek ap long (from) alip?

_____ (the day before yester

4.4. Save + Verb: Habitual Actions

Habitual actions are expressed in Pidgin by placing "save" before the verb, e.g.

Pidgin	English
1. Bat bas hem i save kam long abaot hapas seven.	But the bus normally/usually comes around about ½ past 7.
2. Evri man an mere long Solomon Aelan olketa save kaikai kumara.	Solomon Islanders eat kumara.
3. Bat olketa waetman nao olketa save kaikaim bulumakau.	But Europeans eat beef.
4. Mifala no save kaikaim bulumakau.	We don't (customarily) eat beef.

Finally sentences of the form given above can be transformed into ones related in meaning using "blong" or "fo" to denote a characteristic habit of a person or a thing. Compare the following:

1. Hem i save kaikaim evriting olowe nomoa.	He/she/it habitually eats everything all the time.
2. Hem i man fo kaikaim enting nomoa.	He/she/it is a "garbage can"
3. Desfala mere hem no save pilei raon ia.	This woman is not a skite
4. Desfala mere hem i no mere fo pilei raon ia.	This woman is not a skite
5. Olketa pik ia olketa save burekem olketa fenis oltaem nomoa.	These pigs are always breaking the fences
6. Olketa pik ia pik fo burekem fenis ia.	These pigs are fence-breakers.
7. Mi save stap long solwata oltaem/maonten ia	I live (always) on the coast/ in the mountain.
8. Mi man blong solwata/maonten ia.	I'm a coastal person/ man of the mountains.

Some very common forms in this vein are:

man fo bom	-	a liar
man fo giaman	-	a liar
man fo kaikai	-	a glutton
man fo diring	-	a boozer
man fo faet	-	an aggressive man, a warrior
man fo toktok	-	talkative person
man fo waka	-	a good worker, an industrious man
man fo lotu	-	a church goer
man fo perea	-	a churchgoer

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame! Mifala ia save ting olsem

(katim pik, sutim pisin, sukulum olketa langus, toktok, ting)

Exercise 2: Repeat the following sentences inserting the marker "no" in the correct place

1. Desfala mere ia hem ( ) save brumim ples.
2. Olketa man ia ( ) save singsing.
3. Mi ( ) save go lotu.
4. Desfala dok hem ( ) save kaikaim olketa kokorako.
5. Olketa pikinini ia ( ) save kaf.

Exercise 3: Change the following sentences into ones describing the characteristic habit of the person or thing mentioned.

1. Man hem save fait oltaem.

   .....

2. Pik hem save burekem fenis oltaem.

   .....

3. ~~Mi [illegible] oltaem.~~

   .....

4. Stoakipa hem i no save givim back senis oltaem.

   .....

5. Desfala mere hem i save toktok oltaem.

   .....

6. Desfala pikinini hem save krae oltaem.

.....

7. [illegible]ia save giaman (buldit) oltaem.

.....

8. Tufala man ia save diring oltaem.

.....

9. Iu ia i save stil oltaem.

.....

10. Iufala i save kaon oltaem.

.....

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1. Make the following sentences habitual ones.

1. Long naet Bili an Masieni tufala i ( ) sidaon an toktok wetim Diau.
2. Wat taem nao san ( ) go daon?
3. Hanwas blong mi no ( ) ran kwik.
4. Iu ( ) wakem olsem wanem.
5. Stoakipa hem i no ( ) sensim deswan.

Exercise 2. How would you ask someone the following questions in Pidgin?

1. What do you (2) normally do on Sunday?

.....

2. Where do pigs usually go at night?

.....

3. Who normally collects the pay?

.....

4. What time does the passenger truck normally come?

.....

5. Where does the D.O. usually sleep?

.....

TEKS

Taem kasem taem blong mifala fo go long C.D.C, mifala wekap long eli mone, tekem tarake an daraevam go long rot fo faendem pasindia. Taem mifala pikimap samfala, mifala askem olketa wea nao olketa wande go.
Taem olketa talem mifala wea olketa wande go, olketa askem mifala fo talem olketa haomas nao bae olketa peim pasisi long hem, Mifala save talem olketa. Olketa pipol karem seleni olketa pasisi nao an mifala tekem olketa go lusim olketa long C.D.C nao.

Taem mifala lusim olketa long C.D.C., samfala pipol long CDC wande kam long Honiara tu. So mifala askem pasisi long olketa. Olketa pasisi finis mifala tekem olketa kam long Honiara nao.

Daraevam pikap tarake olsem hem i hat waka tumas. Evri de mifala go save wekap eli tumas. An rot hmm stat long Honiara go go kasem CDC hem i raf tumas. Samtaem mifala save taet tumas an wande slip tu. Bat nomata hem olsem, mifala go het fo fait fo dola nomoa. Dola nomoa tok?

Hem nomoa ia.

UNIT 4 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.
2. Read LAMP pp. 72-90. Work through the suggested activities as before. You may find the suggested text too repetitive of what you already know from your Pijin text. One suggestion is a text which helps you learn to ask for/give and follow directions to go some place. Or once again, you may wish to draw your topic from pp. 137 - 149.

IU'IT FAEF

LONG LUKAOTEM WAKA

Long mone Bili wekap an hem i tekem bas go long taon fo lukaotem waka. Hem wakabaot olbaot go go hem kamap long ofis blong wanfala Masta hu hem i **manesa long wanfala kambani.**		In the morning Bili woke up and caught the bus to town to look for work. He walked about and (eventually) arrived at the office of the manager of a firm.
Masta:	Ies, wanem iu wandem?	Yes, what's the trouble?
Bili :	Masta,[1] mi wande lukaotem waka ia?	I want to get work, sir.
Masta:	Iu waka fo seleni[2] sanwea bifoa?	Have you worked for wages before?
Bili :	Ies sa, bifoa mi waka long wanfala masta nem blong hem Mister Diake long Auki.	Yes sir, some time ago I worked for wages for Mr. Jack in Auki.
Masta:	Tru wan tu ia[3]? Iu save wakem dereni fo simende?	Is that so huh? Do you know how to make trench for Cement.
Bili :	**Ies, mi save.**	Yes I do.
Masta:	Bat iu save waka long insait hot san ia?	But can you do it in the sun?
Bili :	Mi save waka /momoa/ ia.	I can do it under those conditions.
Masta:	Orait, iu kam back aigen long /Mande/ long seven kilok long mone fo stat waka. Herem?	O.K. Come back again on Monday at seven to begin. Understand?
Bili :	Ies sa mi herem.	Yes sir, I understand.
So Bili hem lusim ofis an hem i go liu[4] olbaot long taon.		And so Bili left the office and strolled about town.

1. Masta : (Lit: Master). Term used: 1. for Europeans (Whitemen).
   2. to show respect 3. instead of God.
   4. for school teacher 5. for a superior person

2. Seleni : (Lit: shilling) common term for money, but does not apply to shell money.

3. Tru wan tu ia!! An expression of doubt. Pidgin equivalence to huh!?

4. Liu : (1) Vb: to wander (2) n. loafer, wanderer.

IUNIT 5

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Wanem?	What's the matter?/what's up
Nomoa	nothing
No eni samting nomoa	nothings the matter.
Iu oraet nomoa?	Are you OK?/how are you
Ies, mi oraet nomoa	Yes, I'm ok/I'm fine
Iu karem eni samting fo talem?	Have you got something to say?
Nomoa, mi no karem eni samting fo talem	No, I've got nothing to say.

Vokabulary expansion exercises

Exercise 1. Simple Substitution

Frame: Masta mi wande lukaotim waka ia.

maritim desfala mere	marry this woman
ranawe long hom	run off home
raetem nem blong mi	write my name
katem hea blong mi	cut my hair
katem hea blong iu	give you a haircut
folom we blong iufala	follow your way
folom we blong wetman	follow European style
kandem haomas seleni i stap	count how much money there is
kolektim olketa samting blong mi	collect all my belongings
lukim missis	see the European woman

Exercise 2. Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu bin waka fo seleni sam wea bifoa

waka fo kaikai	work for food
waka long bas	drive a bus
waka long sip	work on a ship
waka long bisnis	engage in commerce
waka long stoa	work in a store
waka long wetman	work for a European
waka fo seleni	

Exercise 3. Simple Substitution

Frame:
Iu save dikim dereni fo wakem simende?

bildim toilet	build a toilet
avenim kumara	cook in a ground oven
folom we blong olketa masta	imitate Europeans
dikim grev	dig a grave
katim gras long naif	cut grass with a knife
dikim hol fo rabis	dig rubbish hole
dikim dereni fo	
wakem simende	

Exercise 4. Simple Substitution

Frame: Bat iu fitim fo duim deswan long san?

helpem mi	help me
pulandem kumara	plant kumara
wasim ka	wash the car
swipim ples	sweep the village
stanapum pos	stand up the post
plei futbol	play soccer
tekem kam stick	bring the sticks
soum rot	show mi the road

Exercise 5. Simple substitution

Frame: Oraet, iu kamback aigen	long Mande.
wantaem moa	once more
tutaem moa	twice more
tu-tri taem moa	a few times
pulande taem moa	manytimes
hamas taem moa?	how often?
aigen	

Exercise 6. Progressive Substitution

Frame: An so Bili hem i lusim ofis an go liu olbaot long taon

se gud de long mi	an stat fo wata
se gud bae long mi	
	an givim back seleni long mi
kros long mi	
	an hem wandem fo sutim mi
kasem long ofis	
	an go liu olbaot long taon
lusim ofis	

GRAMMAR!!

5.1. SAVE + VERB: COMPETENCE (to know how to do something)

Competence in performing an action is expressed in Pidgin by placing "save" before the verb just as habitual actions discussed in section 4.4 above, e.g.:

Iu save dikim dereni blong putim simende?	Do you know how to dig a trench for cement.
Mi save wasim ka.	I know how to wash a car.

In fact the two constructions are closely related in that one gains one's competence to perform an action from having performed it regularly or habitually. In some sentences both senses are one and the same, e.g.:

Iu save wakem haos?	Do you regularly build houses? Do you know how to build houses?

In others only one is emphasized, e.g.

San hem i save go daon long west

The sun (habitually) goes down in the west.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i save pilei futbol
(dikim hol fo rabis, wasim ka olsem, katim gras wetim naiv, hipim kokonat olsem, pilei futbol)

Exercise 2: Ask the question ending in "o nomoa" corresponding to the following statements.

E.g. Hem i save askem masta long Inglis.
Hem i save askem masta long Inglis o nomoa?

1. Olketa i save kavusaetim kiniu.

_____?

2. Olketa evri pipol long Solomon Aelan save tok long Pisin.

_____?

3. Iu save folom fasin blong olketa waetman?

_____?

4. Tufala ia save wakabaot long bus.

_____?

5. Trifala ia save kukim B.S.A. raes.

_____?

Evaluation Exercises STUDENTS: STUDY THIS EXERCISE I AT HOME.
TEACHERS: USE THIS AS A LISTEN AND REPEAT EXERCISE.

Exercise 1: Give the English meanings of the following sentences. In most cases there will be two, according to the interpretation of "save" and the context.

E.g. D.O. hem i save sandem olketa leta go long ofis long bik taon.

The District Officer (D.O.) habitually sends/knows how to send letters to the office in the main town.

1. Evri pipol long Australia olketa i save kaikai kokorako.

_____

2. Pasindia trak hem i save kam back long abaot hapas sikis.

_____

3. Mun hem i no save kam ap long faef kilok stret.

_____

4. Mi no save go long sios nao destaem.

_____

5. Waswe, iu save lukluk gud long nast?

_____

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Do you know how to write a letter in Pidgin or not?

_____

2. My father knows how to shoot fish

_____

3. This old man knows how to dig a rubbish hole.

_____

4. All boys know how to play soccer.

_____

5. His male servant knows how to wook corned beef.

_____

6. This European woman knows how to harvest sweet potatoes, huh?

5.2 SAVE (DUIT), FITIM V: ABILITY (PHYSICALLY CAPABLE)

Ability to carry out an action physically is expressed in Pidgin by placing "save duit" ("kan duit") = "able to do"...("unable to do"...) "fitim" or "no fitim" followed by "fo"

Mi save duit stanmapim pos ia.	I can (am physically able to) to stand up this post.
Hem i no fitim fo dikim kumara ia.	She cannot (not physically able to) harvest sweet potatoes.
Bae hem i no save duit fo dikim kumara ia.	She'll not be able to harvest the sweet potatoes.
Iu save duit fo go long taon?	Are you able to go to town?
Iu save duit fo go wetem hem?	Are you able to come with him?

Practice Drills:

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Mitufala save duit fo katim hea blong iu
(waka kontrak, koronesim kaikai, go long taon fo tekem pe, wakabaot long bus, katim hea blong iu)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Bae olketa kan duit fo widim gaden ia (lukaotim olketa pikinini, kilim pik dae, tekem kam kako, wakabaot long maket, widim gaden)

Exercise 3: Give the "ability to" form of the following sentences by inserting "save duit" or "kan duit"

1. His wife is able to prepare food for them.
   Mere blong hem i.....fo redim kaikai fo tufala.
2. They are able to return on 2nd of April.
   Olketa i.....fo kam back long namba tu long Eprol.
3. Those three are able to bring the sweet potatoes to the hospital.
   Olketa trifala ia.....fo tekem kumara go long haospetel.
4. My friend is able to write a letter to me.
   Fren blong hem i.....fo raetem leta an sandem kam long mi.
5. Those two girls are able to weed the garden.
   Tufala gele ia.....fo klinim gaden.

6. I'm not able to go to the beach
   Mi ..... fo go long sanbis.

Exercise 4: Make the following sentence negative by inserting "Kan duit" in the correct place.

1. Mere blong hem .....fo medim kaikai blong tufala.
2. Olketa.....fo kam baek long namba tu long Eprol.
3. Trifala ia.....fo tekem kaikai go long haospetel.
4. Wantok blong mi.....for raetim leta long mi.
5. Tufala gele ia.....fo klinim gaden.

Evaluation Exercise

Answer the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.

1. Iutufala save duit fo pusim ka ia? (Ies sa)

_____

2. Iutufala save duit fo pusim ka ia? (nomoa)

_____

3. Desfala olo mere ia hem save duit fo stanapum desfala pos ia? (nomoa)

_____

_____

4. Wanem nao iu save duit fo wakem? (kisin)

_____

5. Wea nao iu save duit fo go? (long Bus)

_____

GRAMMAR!!

5.3 Bin + verb: Past Tense

Verbs preceded by "bin" denote actions performed in the past, e.g.: wanfala man hem i bin lanem mi long tok Pisin.

A man was/has been teaching me Pidgin.

Note, however, that "bin" is not used in Pidgin as frequently as one might expect on the basis of one's knowledge of English where tense is always indicated in the form of the verb. This is because "bin" seems to be a recent development in some areas and because (as already noted in Unit 1 section 1.2) verbs in Pidgin rely more on context (especially adverbs/phrases of time) for their interpretation than do verbs in English. Students therefore should be wary of overuse of "bin". As a general rule use "bin" to indicate past tense only when it is not likely to be clear from the context the past tense is being indicated, or as roughly equivalent to "have", "has" in English. The following exercises will give you practice in manipulating "bin", but are not meant to be taken as a measure of its frequency of use.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frames : Hu nao hem i bin koronasim olketa kumara ia?
(kalektim olketa samting ia, bildim haos ia, katim stik ia, katim gras ia, dikim hol ia, koronasim olketa kumara ia)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Nomoa, mitufala i no bin faitim hem fastaem ia.
(Kros long him, ran we, kamap long hia, stanapum)

Exercise 3: Make the following sentence negative by inserting "no" in the correct place.

1. Olketa man long bus ia olketa ia bin lukum sanbis.
2. Brata blong hem i bin diringim cofi.
3. Iu bin soum rot long olketa.
4. Hu nao hem bin haitim kako?
5. Iumitrifala iumi bin baem balus.

Exercise 4: Change the following sentences from past tense marked by "bin" to future tense marked by "bae"

1. Mi bin soum hem wanfala (vilich) vilis.
2. D.O. hem i bin se gud de long haosboe blong mi.
3. Olketa trifala ia i bin helpem desfala pikinini.
4. Mifala i no bin bihanim fasin blong olketa waetman.
5. Iufala i bin wakabaot long bus, ei?

Evaluation Exercise

What do the following sentences mean in English.

1. Desfala Pikap hem i bin kilim dae mata blong mi.
2. _____
3. Iu bin stap long wea?

   _____
4. Wat taem nao hem i bin sidaon an toktok?

   _____

4. Mifala i bin berem mere ia long abaot seven kilok?

_____

5. Dok ia hem i bin ranwe go insaet long bik bus?

_____

GRAMMAR!!

5.4 VERB + MOA OR AIGEN: REPEATED ACTIONS

Verbs followed by "moa" or "aigen" indicated repeated action, e.g.:

Olketa sidaon moa. They are sitting down again.

Olketa sidaon aigen. " " " " "

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa sidaon moa long graon.

(Stap, stanap, singsing slip, sidaon)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i lukim mi moa.

(Stilim ek, baem bas, sutim pik, pilei futbol, pulande taro, lukim mi)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hem i wipim masta moa wetim loea ken.
(Katim stik moa wetim akes, hem i stanapum pos moa long hol, luk aotem waka moa long Honiara, wimpim masta moa wetim loea ken)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi hot moa.
(Kol fulap, cof, sotwin, hangere, tosti, hot)

Exercise 5: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Fata blong mi bae hem i givim iu wanfala pik moa.

Sista blong hem " " " " " " wanfala niu ek

Brata blong tufala ia " " " " " "

" " " " " " " lelebet kaikai

Wantok blong desfala man

gud basikol

Anggol blong mifala

bikfala kokorako

Fata blong mi

yanfala pik

Exercise 7: Repeat the following frame inserting "moa" into the phrase given as a cue. Use the answer then as the frame for the next cue insertion, and so on.

Frame: Hem i wetim bas mos long bik rot

(Kam baek long Honiara)

Hem i kam baek moa long Honiara

(Ranwe long hom)

_____

(Lanem langus long teprikoda)

_____

(Putim ek long haos bu. olo kela Kokorako)

_____

(Wetim bas long bik rot)

_____

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English. Treat each as necessary as being in the past tense.

1. Olketa hanwas ia dae moa long ten minit bifoa ten kilok stret.

_____

2. Iumi waka moa.

_____

3. Kamon, iumi waka moa!

_____

4. Pisin ia hem i sidaon moa long het blong hem.

_____

5. Stoakipa ia bae hem i givim olketa samfala sof diring moa.

_____

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame :	Taem hem i	kasem pati ia	hem lukim samfala wantok blong hem.
	" "	sutim pisin	(shoot birds)
	" "	baem foreks	(buy fourex - XXXX)
	" "	darang long pati ia	(drunk)
	" "	dikim kumara long gaden	(harvest sweet potatoes)
	" "	daevam fis long riva	(spear fishing in the river)
	" "	kasem pati ia	(reach the party)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Wanem nao iu kam dudiim long pati long hia ia?

desfala pati (this party)
stoa
stoa long dea
datfala stoa long dea
pati long hia

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Nomoa, mi kam nating nomoa.

kalas nating	(dress up, decorate for no reason)
fraet nating	(afraid for no reason)
taitim bon	(stretch for no reason)
mekem nating	(do something for no reason)
tekem nating	(take for no reason; free)
woka nating	(work in vain; without pay)
stap nating	(be without work; be unmarried)
kam nating	(come for no reason)

N.B. Note that "nating" also can be used after nouns and adjectives in Pidgin: e.g.:

bokis nating	-	just a box; an empty box
rabis nating	-	just so much dirt; worthless
bon nating	-	just skin and bones; emaciated
suit tok nating	-	sweek talk; just words
toktok nating	-	just empty words.

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hem ia mek wan taem (tru) mi kam long pati long Honiara
mek ten taem tru
mek tu taem
mek seven taem
mek wan taem tru

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame : Bili hem i havem klin sote an tarases.
havem niu lavalava (put on loincloth)
tekemaot singelet (took off singlet)
somapum sote (sew up shirt)
aeanim kaleko fo slip (iron pyjamas)
balasim het (decorate head)
havem klin sote an trases

Exercise 6: Simple Substituion

Frame : Biofa abaot tenfala yia hem i go finis fasin blong mifala hem i no olsem.

Bifoa tru (long ago)
Long taembifoa (long ago)
Long yia 1930 (in 1930)
Bifoa iet
Bifoa abaot ten yea hem i go finis

UNIT 5 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.
2. Read LAMP pp. 91 - 103. Carry out the suggested activities as before. Once again, you may wish to draw your topic from pp. 137 - 149, or you may wish to join a group nearby in a work activity (such as gardening), and talk about what they are doing.

IUNIT SIKIS

LONG PATI

	Long Fraede Bili hem havem[1] wanfala klin sote an wanfala klin trases blong hem. Brata blong hem givim hem an hem go long pati. Taem hem go kasem[2] pati ia hem lukim samfala wantok blong hem.	On Friday Bili put on a clean shirt and a pair of trousers which his brother had given him and went to a party. When he arrived at the party he met some friends.
WANTOK:	Hallo wantok, iu kam? Wanem nao iu kam duim long hia man?	Hello there buddy. What are you doing at this party?
BILI:	Nomoa. Mi kam wakabout nomoa ia. Brata blong mi nao talem mi daswe[3] mi kam.	No reason. My brother told me about it and I came. That's all.
WANTOK:	Man! iu man fo bom[4] ~~tru nao~~!	Boy! What a fib!
BILI :	Waswe?	How come
WANTOK:	Iu havem klin sote an trases an iu luk smat ova nao. Fo wanem nao ia?	You put on this clean shirt and pair of trousers and you look great. Why?
BILI:	Nomoa, mi olsem nomoa ia!	No I dressed up for no reason.
WANTOK:	Nomoa ia. Mifala evriwan long hia save finis[5]. Iu man fo kil haet[6] ia. Iu wande trae hati[7] long wanfala naes bola[8] long pati long hia ia. Tru o nomoa?	Come off it. We know you're putting me on. You want to get yourself an attractive girl here at the party. True or false.
BILI :	Nomoa ia. mi ia pua man ia. Tude hem fes taem fo mi fo kam long pati olsem long hia long Honiara ia.	False. I haven't got any money. This is the first time ever that I've been to a party here in Honiara.

WANTOK: Oraet. Neva maen. Iu kam insaet an jonim mifala long pati ia. Klosap olketa ringim[9] gita nao!	Ok. Forget it. come and join us at this party. They're about to begin playing the guitars.
BILI : O sore. Bifoa, abaot ten yia go finis, no enisamting olsem iumi lulukim o heherem ia, olketa!	Alas, ten years ago it wasn't like this.
So Bili hem enjoem tumas evri samting long pati ia.	And so Bili enjoyed everything at the party.

1. HAVEM: to put on or wear clothes.

2. KASEM: to arrive; to reach.

3. DASWE: (lit: that is why) means that is the reason.

4. MAN FO BOM: a liar (usually used in jest among friends)

5. FINIS: end/finish. It also indicates already, completed action, and verbs in past tense.

6. MAN FO KIL HAIT: Someone who pretends to be innocent. Hypocrite. see list of Pidgin Expression.

7. MAN FO TRAE HATI: Someone who spends his time, money, effort etc. trying his luck at anything but especially females.

8. NAES BOLA: Pretty female/handsome male. (It is a complementry term).

9. RINGIM: to play string musical instruments such as guitar etc.

Grammar: Evriwan

Pidgin	Refers to	English
Iufala	All of the persons spoken to	All of you
Olketa evriwan	All of the persons or things spoken about	All of them.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iufala evriwan daranga long pati.
(Iutufala evriwan, iumi evriwan, iumifofala evriwan, olketa evriwan, tufala evriwan, iumi evriwan, mifala evriwan, mitrifala evriwan, iufala evriwan).

Exercise2: Repeat the following sentences substituting the "evriwan" form of the pronoun for the dual and the trial ones used.

E.g. (Hem) trifala ia i no sidaon nating.
Olketa evriwan ia i no sidaon nating

1. Mi fraet long iutufala.

_____

2. Bae mitrifala i bilasim haos blong fata blong mi.

_____

3. Desfala mere long hia ia hem singaot long tufala long dea.

_____

4. Masta hem i wetim iumitrifala.

_____

Evaluation Exercise

Answer the following questions using the cues provided. You may have to make more than one change in some sentences.

E.g.

Trifala ia go wea? (long desfala ples klosap hia nomoa)

Trifala ia go long desfala ples klosap long hia nomoa.

1. Hamas taem iufala evriwan lukim Australia?
(trifala taem)

---

2. Iufala evriwan iufala i stap kam long wea?
(long maket)

---

3. Long wat taem nao bae iu lukim mifala evriwan
(long abaot foro kilok)

---

4. Olketa ia i mekem wanem
or
Wanem nao olketa evriwan ia i mekem?
(draevem taksi)

---

5. Hu nao hem save sutim pisin long bomara?
(mifala evriwan)

GRAMMAR!!

6.2. BEGINNING RELATIVE CLAUSES (who, which, that)

Relative clauses in English are those parts of sentences which begin with "who", "which" and "that". For example, in the sentence "I saw the dog that chased my pig" the underlined part is a relative clause.

These clauses come from sentences that have been joined or added to other sentences in a special way. Any sentence can be made into a relative clause and incorporated into another provided it contains a noun or a noun phrase common to another. For example, either of the two sentences:

1a. "I saw the dog" and

1b. "The dog chased my pig"

can be relativised and incorporated into the other because they both have the noun phrase "the dog" in common. Thus we could have:

or 1c. "I saw the dog that chased my pig"
1d. "The dog that I saw chased my pig"

In Pidgin one can do the same thing although there are no markers like "who", "which" and "that" that have to be remembered. All that happens is that the common noun or noun phrase becomes "hem" (for singular) and olketa" (for plural). For example, suppose one wants to express the following two ideas in the one sentence:

2a. "Mi lukim dok" "I saw the dog"
2b. "Dok hem i ronem pig blong mi" The dog chased my pig
then this would normally be done as follows:

2c. "Mi lukim dok hem i ronem pik blong mi" in which the relative clause "hem ronem pik blong mi" is derived from sentence 2b. Again if the sentence had been:

3a. "Mi lukim olketa dok" "I saw the dogs"
3b. "Olketa dok olketa ronem pig blong mi"
"The dogs chased my pig"
in which "olketa" is plural then these would normally be joined as follows.

3c. "Mi lukim olketa dok olketa ronem pig blong mi"

Note, however, that the sentences 2a-2b and 3a-3b could have been joined as follows.

2d. "Dok mi lukim (hem) ia, hem i ronem pik blong mi."
3d. Olketa dok mi lukim olketa ia, olketa ronem pik blong mi.

though this kind of joining is less common than that used for the 2c and 3c counterparts given above. Note further, however, that when the relative clause appears as the subject (as it does in 2d and 3d) then it is usually followed by the pronouns "hem" (if it is singular) or "olketa" (if it is plural. The reason for this is that when subjects are long in Pidgin they are generally repeated as pronouns ("hem" or "olketa"). Here are some more examples:

Desfala man hem i slip long graon ia hem i fata blong mi. Ripit.
This man lying (sleeping) on the ground is my father.

Olketa man olketa i slip long graon ia olketa fata blong mi.
Those men lying (sleeping) on the ground are my father.

Olketa pikinini olketa i sidaon long maket ia olketa i krae.
The children sitting in the market are crying.

Olketa pipol long Wes Galekana olketa i stap long ples blong olketa.
All the people of West Guadalcanal are in their villages.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi lukim dok hem ronem pik blong mi
man hem i drang long pati
tufala krokodael tufala i slip long sanbis
olketa samting olketa kostim tu dola
samfala stik olketa i bin fol daon
dok hem i ronem pik blong mi.

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Olketa i soum mi trak wea mifala i wetim.
kumara wea mere ia hem i pulandem
samfala ples wea olketa man ia lukim
koukou (wea) samfala i pulandem
kako (wea) olketa ia i karem go
trak (wea) mifala i wetim.

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Desfala man hem no karem bonara ia, hem i anggol blong mi
Desfala pikinini hem fol daon lok stik ia,
Desfala wantok hem sik ia,
Desfala yangfala man hem kam astede ia,
Desfala man hem no karem bonara ia,

(b)

Exercise 5: In this exercise you will have to insert the second sentence into the first (a) sentence as a relative clause. kae in jeenem.

E.g. 1a. Mama blong mi hem soum mi bik rot
1b. Bik rot hem i go long taon.
Mama blong mi hem soum mi bik rot (wea) hem i go long taon.

1. 1a. Tufala wantok tufala i lukim wanfala kokorako.
2 1b. Dok hem i kaikaim kokorako ia.

_____

_____

2. 2a. Olketa pikinini olketa i krae.
2b. Olketa pikinini olketa sidaon long maketi.

_____

_____

3. 3a. Bili hem i havem wanfala niu lavalava.
   3b. Hem i baem long Honiara konsiuma.

_____

_____

4. 4a. Desfala man hem i fata blong mi
   4b. Desfala man hem i slip long graon

_____

_____

Exercise 6. Add "hem" or "olketa" after the subject in the following sentences:

1. Wanfala pikinini boe blong mi .....i save tok English.
2. Olketa kokorako lek blong olketa brake.....i no save wakabaot
3. Olketa pipol blong Wes Galekana .....i stap long ples blong olketa.
4. Astede etfala smol plen..... i go daon long kukum.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise ii Repeat the following sentences and then say what they mean in English.

1. Bae hem i baem wanfala taksi (wea) hem karem welas.
2. Wea nao iu tink kako hem i kam astede long plen hem i stap?

_____

_____

3. Tufala wantok tufala lukim kokorako hem i sidaon long pens (fenis).

_____

_____

4. Fata blong hem nao man iu toktok wetim bifoa ia.

_____

5. Mi no wande go long bas (wea) hem i go baek long taon.

_____

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. This money which is beside the box is ours (excl).

2. Did you see those boys who were standing near the tree or not?

3. All the boys who fell off the truck are unconcious in the hospital.

4. Some people who live in the Central District want to plant sweet potatoes.

5. Where is the box that has money in it?

GRAMMAR!!

KLOSAP + VERB: about to, nearly, almost

Verbs preceded by "klosap" denote actions about to take place, or ones nearly or almost having taken place .....the difference being generally determined by context, e.g.;

Klosap olketa ringim gita.) They are about to play the guitar.
Olketa klosap ringim gita.)

Klosap mi fol daon.) I nearly fell down or I'm about to fall down.
Mi klosap fol daon.)

Desfala haos hem i klosap fol daon.) The house is nearly falling down/nearly fell down.
Klosap desfala haos hem i fol daon.)

Note that "klosap" does not immediately precede the verb, but like the future marker "bae" pivots around the subject. In general "klosap" may come before or after the subject, though for the short subjects the tendency is for it to come before. There is, however, one important exception and that is for subjects containing adjectives of number like "evriwan", "tenfala", etc. In those cases "klosap" must come after the subject if the wrong interpretation is to be avoided.

Compare for example"

Klosap evri haos i fol daon. Nearly all the houses are falling down/ have fallen down.

Evri haos i klosap fol doan. All the houses are nearly falling down.

"klosap" may of course be used after the verb and with "long" with meanings of "nearly" and "near", e.g.

Hem i stap klosap. It's nearby
Hem i stap klosap long haos. It's near the house.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Klosap olketa ringim gita
(go sutim pisin; kam; sidaon; singsing;
satem stoa; torowe rabis; ringim gita.)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Bae mi stilim klosap evri seleni
(tekem, lusim, faendem, iusim, stilim)

Evaluation Exercise

Read these Pidgin sentences aloud and say what they mean in English.

1. Evri pipol klosap olketa go long sios nao.

_____

2. Klosap olketa evri pasindia olketa stanap wetim bas.

_____

3. Honiara hem i stap klosap long solwata (si)

_____

4. Klosap evri plen olketa go daon long Henderson.

_____

5. Klosap hem i stat waka.

_____

6. Klosap mi go long taon.

_____

IUNIT SEVEN

LONG OFIS

Long Mande Bili hem go back long ofis blong manesa blong kambani. Manesa lukim hem an hem kolem[1] hem go insaet ofis.		On Monday Bili went back to the office of the manager of the firm. The manager saw him and called out to him to come inside.
MASTA:	Hu nao nem blong iu?	What's your name?
BILI :	Nem blong mi, Bili.	My name is Bili.
MASTA:	Iu marit finis?	Are you married?
BILI :	Nomoa, mi no marit, mi singil man.	No, I'm single.
MASTA:	Iu slip long wea?	But where do you sleep?
BILI :	Mi slip wetim brata blong mi long Kukum.	With my brother at kukum.
MASTA:	Waswe?	Why?
BILI :	Bikos mi no karem haos blong mi seleva[2] iet.	Because I don't have a house of my own yet.
MASTA:	(Haumas ia blong iu finis)? OR Haumas ia finis nao stat taem iu bon kasem tude.	How old are you?
BILI :	Mi no save[3]. Ating mi wande siks (sikis)	I don't know. Probably about twentyesix.

MASTA:	Orait, iu save[4] stat waka destaem	All right you can go and begin work now.
BILI :	Bat masta, wea nao bai mi wakem deren ia?	But sir, where shall I dig the french?
MASTA:	Iu wet! bai mi singaotim[2] bose fo kam an soum iu. Nogut iu wakem dereni rong.	Hold on! I'll call out to the oversee to come and show you. It'd be a waste if you dug it incorrectly.
Bihaem bosboe kam givim wanfala spet an wanfala kuruba long bili an soum hem ples fo stat waka.		Later the overseer came and gave Bili a spade and a crowbar and showed him the place to begin work.

2. SELEVA (self) can mean myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself ourselves and themselves. It stands by itself (usually at the end of a sentence) and the reflective pronoun takes its meaning from context. The litural translation in the dialog would be "I don't have a house belonging to myself yet".

3. SAVE: to know (or perdustand). In this context save stands by itself.

4. SAVE: can, able, may. In this context save is a helping verb, and precedes the verb it helps: Iu, save stat ("You can stat"). See Leong, p. 104 for a discission of keeping verbs.

5. SINGOUT: to call out aloud, to shout out. Can be used also with animals, as Dogie, hem i singout nomoa ("The dog only barks").

IUNIT 7

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Mi no marit. Mi stap nating. I'm not married. I'm single/I'm a bachelor.
Mi singil man.

Ating mi sikis long olketa mere tru nao. I guess I've missed the boat as for as women are concerned.

Mi maritman (maritmere) I'm a married man/woman.

Mi marit nating. Mi no marit long sios. I'm married according to our custom. I did not marry in a church.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution.

Frame : Masta hem i singaot long hem fo kam long ofis.
- iu
- evriwan
- olketa
- iumitufala
- hem

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu kolim nem blong iu

raetim nem	(write)
ritim nem	(read)
spèlim nem	(spell)
raetim leta	(write a letter)
adresim leta	(address a letter)
singim song	(sing a song)
wakem gaden	(make a garden)
kolim nem	

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi slip wetim brata blong mi long Kukum

toktok	(conversed)
kaikai	(ate)
sidaon an toktok	(sat and conversed)
go sutim wel pik	(went hunting)
go raon	(went around)

danis	(danced)
pilei gita	(played the guitar)
slip	(slept)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Oraet, iu save go an statem waka destaem.

katim stik	(cut the trees)
pilei futbol	(play football)
soum mi hanwas blong iu	(show me your wrist watch)
baem bas an go long taon	(get a ticket to go to town)
kolem nem blong iu	(tell me your name)
wasim kaleko	(wash the clothes)
statem waka	(start to work)

Olketa i letem iu fo sutim pik.
They allow you to shoot the pig.

Olketa no letem iu fo sutim pik.
They do not allow you to shoot the pig.

Another option is prefix sentences with "nogud" - "bad".

Iu sidaon!	sit down!
Hem i nogud fo iu fo sidaon	It would be wise for you to sit down.
Dok hem i kaikaim mi	The dog bit mi
Iu holem dok! Nogud hem i kaikaim mi/no letem hem kaikaim mi	Hold the dog! Don't let it bite me. Hold the dog! It wouldn't be good for it to bite me.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu no sidaon nating
(bakerapum olketa samting blong hem; klosim stoa iet; statem waka; wakem nogud dereni; pilei futbol; sidaon nating.)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Olketa i no letem mifala fo pilei futbol
(fo tok olsem; fo wasim kaleko; fo ansam tok blong tisa; fo katem desfala stik; fo sidaon nating; fo pilei futbol.)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hem nogud fo olketa pik fo kam spolem gaden blong mi
(Sit olbaot long vilis (vilich); kaikaim kumara blong mi; slip insaet long haos; spolem gaden blong mi.

Exercise 4: Make the following commands negative by inserting "no" in the correct place.

1. Iutufala go slip
   Iutufala no go slip

2. Mifala save kolem nem blong mi?

3. Iu save go insaet haos blong masta

_____

4. Iu ringim ukalele!

_____

5. Plen hem i save go daon long Kukum eafil

_____

Exercise 5: Negate the following sentences using "hem i nogud".

1. Pikinini hem i fol daon long wata.
   Hem i nogud fo pikinini fo fol daon long wata.

2. Olketa i kros nating.

   Hem i _____

3. Mifala go fo daeva fis long Sande.

   Hem i _____

4. Desfala mere hem i stilim hankesip long stoa.

   Hem i _____

5. Olketa pasindia olketa stanap wetim bas/wet fo bas long insaet hot san.

   Hem i _____

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1:

1. How would you tell him that he is not allowed to eat pork?
   "Olketa no letem iu fo kaikai pik".

2. How would you tell him that it wouldn't be wise for you to eat pork?
   "Hem i nogud fo iu fo kaikaim pik"

3. How would you tell him not to eat that pork over there?

   "Iu no kaikaim desfala pik long dea (ia)."

4. How would you tell him to send his parents a letter; it wouldn't be good

for them not to hear any news from him.

"Iu raet leta go long fata an mata blong iu; hem i nogud fo tufala fo no herem nius long iu (from iu).

5. How would you tell him that he is not allowed to shoot birds.

"Olketa no letem iu fo sutim (olketa) pisin."

6. Hu nao hem i save go?

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean.

1. Iu save lukim mi?
   (Are you able to see me?)

2. Hem i save sing an danis olsem olketa long Gilibiti?
   (Does he know how to sing and dance in Gilbert style?

3. Iufala mas not (kannot) disobem tok blong Kansel memba blong iufala?
   You are not allowed to disobey your Council members.
   You must not disobey your Council members.

4. Mi kannot kolem nem blong mi
   I'm not allowed to say my name.

5. Desfala man long hia ia hem no save aeanim kaleko.
   This man doesn't know how to iron clothes.

6. Iufufala nomoa save go wetim hem
   Only you (2) (are allowed to) go with him/her.
   may

GRAMMAR!!

7.2. NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (NO, NO SAVE, NO LETEM)
NO FITIM, HEM I NO GUD, KANDUIT)

Commands or requests designed to prohibit someone or something from doing something are expressed in one of the several ways in Pidgin.

One is to negate affirmative commands by placing "no" between the subject and the verb, e.g.,

Iu go!	You go!
Iu no go!	Don't go!
Iumi go!	Let's go!
Iumi no go!	Let's not go!

Another is to negate permissive sentence just introduced by placing "no" between the subject and "save" (permission), or, "letem" - "allowed".

UNIT 7

Exercise 2: Repeat the following Pidgin sentences and say what they mean in English.

1. Hem nogud fo iufala fo kaikaim raes nating.
   You (pl) shouldn't eat just rice.
   It is not good for you to eat just rice (i.e. without meat or something else.)

2. Olketa i no letem tufala ia fo lukim desfala dok hem (bin) kilim dae kokorako blong mi.
   They did not allow those two to see that dog which killed my fowl(s).

3. Hem i nogud fo iu fo kavaramapim olketa sote olketa i no darae iet.
   You shouldn't cover up shirts that are not yet dry. It's not good for you to cover up shirts that are not yet dry.

4. Olketa no letem iufala trifala fo katem kiniu.
   They do not allow the three of you to cut the cance.
   You three are not allowed to cut the cance.

5. Hem i nogud fo olketa pikinini nomoa fo go hanting fo wel pik insaet bikbus ia.
   It's not good for only children to go hunting wild pigs in the jungle.
   Children should not go hunting wild pigs in the jungle alone.

GRAMMAR!!

7.3. MORE ON VERBS (Stative, V + long, V + im, um, am, em, om)

As learners of Pidgin you should now have begun to notice that many verbs in Pidgin are very similar in form and related in meaning though different in use. Consider, forexample, the following pairs of verbs which have been introduced so far into the lessons.

waka	to work	wakem	to make (something)
wet	to wait	wetim	to wait for (something, someone)
toktok	to converse	talem	to tell (someone)
wekap	to wake up	wekapum	to wake up (someone)
stat	to begin/start	statem	to begin; start something
balas	to be decorated	balasim	to decorate something.

Pidgin has many such verb forms. In general those marked by - "im" "um" "am" "em" "om" are, as already pointed out in section 1 and 2 above, transitive (i.e. they requre an object, while those not so marked are intransitive, including some which are generally referred to as stative, e.g., "burek" in "kap hem i burek" -"the cup broke" or "the cup is broken". Study the following list of verbs paying particular attention to the difference in meaning between the last ten.

bakerap	to be or get spoilt ruined	bakerapum	to ruin spoil (obj)
balas	to be decorated	balasim	to decorate (Obj)
boela	to be boiling	boelam	to boil (obj)
hait	to be hidden	haitim	to hide (obj)
burek	to be broken	burekem	to break (obj)
cpen	to be opened	openem	to open (obj)
Kamaot	to come out	kamaotim	to pull out (obj)
Kavaaet	to be overturned	kavaaetim	to overturn (obj)
Klia	to be cleared	kliarem	to clear or explain (obj)
kros	to be angry	kros (long)	to scold; to be angry (with)
marit	to be married	maritim	to marry (obj)
pas	to be stuck	pasim	to fasten (obj)
finis	to be completed finished	finisim	to finish (obj)
ran	to run	ronem	to chase (obj)
stanap	to stand up; to be standing	stanapum	to stand up; erect (obj)
slake	to be slack; loose	slakem	to loosen; slacken (obj)
slip	to sleep; to be asleep	-	-
singaot (long)	tocall out (to)	singaotim	to call, (to shout) obj)
oso oso (long)	to (talk) in a flattery way to	oso osom	to flatter (obj)
lukaot (long)	to care (for)	lukaotim	to look after
sut	to shoot at	sutim	to shoot (obj)
smel	to smell	smelem	to smell (obj)
wet (fo)	to wait (for)	wetim	to await (obj)
waka (long)	to work (at)	wakem	to build (obj) to make (obj)
giaman (long)	to tell lies (to)	giamanem	to fool (obj)
wekap (long)	to get up from, on)	wekapum	to awake (obj)
skul (abaot)	to learn (about)	skulum	to teach (obj)

lane (long) to learn (from) lanem to learn (obj)

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions using the cues provided:

1. Wanem nao hem i bakerap? (lek blong mi)
   Lek blong mi nao hem i bakerap.

2. Hu nao hem i hait? (Masieni)
   MASIENI nao hem i hait.

3. Tin ia hem i open (ies sa)
   Ies sa tin ia hem i open.

4. Iu kros? (nomga)
   Nomua mi no kros.

5. Graon blong hu nao hem i klia ia? (blong Diau)
   Graon blong Diau nao hem i klia ia.

6. Wanem nao hem i kavusaet? (pasindia trak.)
   Pasindia trak nao hem i kavusaet.

7. Kap ia hem i burek? (Ies sa)
   Ies sa, kap ia hem i burek.

8. Wata ia hem i boela o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, wata ia hem i no boela.

9. Waka blong hu nao hem i finis? (blong mifala)
   Waka blong mifala nao hem i finis.

10. Hu nao hem i ran go ia? (Bili)
    Bili nao hem ran go ia.

11. Ropu ia hem i slake o nomoa? (nomoa)
    Ropu ia hem i no slake.

12. Hu nao hem i lanem Inglis? (samfala nomoa)
    Samfala nomoa olketa lanem Inglis.

13. Wea nao iu waka? (long B.S.A.)
    Long B.S.A. nao mi waka.

14. Wanem nao hem i sutim ia? (dok blong mi)
    Hem i sutim dok blong mi.

15. Hu nao hem oso oso long desfala man ia (olketa kula)
Olketa kula nao olketa oso oso long desfala man ia.

Exercise 2: Pretend you are in charge of a group of at least six employees. Tell them in Pidgin to do the following things as a group.

1. To open this box (Iufala openem desfala bokis)
2. To hide all their spears. (Iufala haitim olketa spia blong iufala)
3. To stand up this post. (Iufala stanapum desfala pos)
4. To loosen the rope. (Iufala slakem rop(u)
5. To teach you Pidgin. (Iufala lanem mi Pisin)
6. To clear all the roads. (Iufala kliarem olketa rot ia)

Exercise 3: Now ask your group of employees whether they are going to do the following things or not. Begin your answers with "bae".

1. Are they going to chase the dog away or not?
(Bae iufala i ronem dok ia o nomoa?)
2. Are they going to boil this milk or not?
(Bae iufala i boelam desfala milik ia o nomoa?)
3. Are they going to call your father or not?
(Bae iufala kolem fata blong mi o nomoa?)
4. Are they going to tip over the trucks or not?
(Bae iufala kavusaetim olketa trak ia, o nomoa?)
5. Are they going to finish the work or not?
(Bae iufala finisim waka ia o nomoa?)

U.7

Exercise 4: In this exercise the instructor will give Pidgin sentences describing the state something is in. You have to reply with a sentence containing the appropriate corresponding transitive verb marked by "-im+, "-am", "-om", "-em" and "-um". A subject will be supplied for you as a Pidgin cue. For example, if the instructor were to give the stative sentence: "Wata hem i boela" - "the water is boiling" followed by the cue "tufala" your answer should be "Tufala ia boelam wata" - "Those two are boiling the water".

1. Hanwas blong mi hem i bakerap. (Tufala)
   Tufala ia bakerapum hanwas blong mi.

2. Wata hem i boela. (mifala)
   Mifala i boelam water.

3. Pleti hem i burek. (desfala man)
   Desfala man ia hem burekem pleti.

4. Graon hem i klia. (Olketa)
   Olketa ia kliarem graon.

5. Basket blong mi hem i hait. (Hu?)
   Hu nao hem i haitim basket blong mi?

6. Desfala tin hem i open. (mi)
   Mi openem desfala tin.

7. Ti hem i kavusaeti. (Hu)
   Hu nao hem i kavusaetim ti?

8. Desfala mere long we hem i marit. (Desfala man)
   Desfala man hem maritim desfala mere long we.

9. Waka hem i finis. (Trifala)
   Trifala ia nao finisim waka ia.

10. Pik hem i ran go. (Mi)
    Mi ronem pik ia go.

11. Tufala stik i stanap. (Olketa)
    Olketa i stanapum tufala stik ia.

12. Rop hem i silake. (Wanfala)
    Wanfala (man) hem i silakem rop.

13. Mi akul long tok Pisin. (Bili)
Bili hem i akulum mi long tok Pisin.

14. Desfala pos hem i lei long graon. (Olketa Kula)
Olketa Kula ia olketa leim pos long graon.

GRAMMAR!!

7.4. Reason Clause (because)

The idea of "because" is expressed in Pidgin by "bikos".

Examples:

Mi hitim desfala boe bikos hem i disobem tok blong mi.	I hit the boy because he disobeyed me.
Olketa i no go long gaden bikos bikfala ren hem i fol daon astede.	They did not go to the garden because heavy rain fell yesterday.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Progressive substitution.

Frame : Mi no tekem p bikos mi fogetem.
Mi no faendem naif bikos mi fogetem.
" " " " " mi go sutim wel pik.
Mi no pilei futbol " " " " " "
" " " " " mi wande sidaon nating.
Mi lusim waka " " " " "
" " " " mi wakem dereni rong.
Mi no tekem pe " " " " "
" " " " " mi fogetem.

Exercise 2: Give full answers to the following questions using the cues provided.

1. Waswe nao hem i no kam astede? (hem i sik)
(Hem i no kam astede bikos hem i sik.
(Astede hem i no kam bikos hem i sik.
(Bikos hem i sik nao hem in o kam astede.

2. Waswe nao iufala i stanap? (mifala wande lisin long tok tok)
   Mifala i stanap bikos mifala wande lisin long tok tok.

3. Waswe nao iu no laekem mi? (oltaem iu kros long mi)
   Mi no laekem iu bikos oltaem iu kros long mi.

4. Waswe nao Bili hem wakabaot? (bas hem i let)
   Bili hem wakabaot bikos bas hem i let.

5. Waswe nao olketa i ronem pik blong mi? (hem i burekem fenis blong desfafa gaden)
   Olketa i ronem pik blong iu bikos hem i burekem fenis blong desfala gaden.

Evaluation Exercise

Give short answers to the following questions using the English clues provided. That is, you omit the main clause which you would normally derive from the questions. For example, if the question was: "Waswe nao hem i no kam astede?" and the cue was, "hem i sik" your answer should be "Bikos hem i sik."

1. Q: Waswe nao hem i go long taon?
   A: Because she wanted to get some money from the bank.
   Bikos hem i wande tekem samfala seleni (mani) long benk.

2. Q: Waswe nao hem i singaot?
   A: Because the pig is sick. It's probably about to die.
   Bikos pi hem i sik. Ating klosap hem dae finis.

3. Q: Waswe nao iufala mekem kanu olsem?
   A: Because our forefathers used to do it like that.
   Bikos pipol blong mifala bifoa olketa duduim kam olsem nao.

4. Q: Waswe nao tufala i hait long bus?
   A: Because they are waiting for the cargo to come.
   Bikos tufala wetim kago fo kam.

5. Q: Waswe nao masta hem i kam?
   A: Because he wants to buy crocodile skin.
   Bikos hem i wandem baem skin blong krokodael.

GRAMMA!!

7.5 MORE ON RELATIVE CLAUSES (TO WHOM, WHOEVER)

In Unit 6 you were introduced to Relative Clauses and were given some practice in forming and interpreting the least complicated type. In this section we shall consider those cases in which the noun common to the two sentence to be joined occurs after "long" in one of those sentences. Take, for example, the sentences:

1a.	Iu givim seleni (mani) long pikinini.	You gave the money to the child.

1b. Pikinini ia hem i stap long we. The child is over there.

"Pikinini" is common to both but occurs after "long" in 1a. Now, as already indicated in Unit 6, either of these two sentences can be made into a relative clause and in corporated into the other (since they have "pikinini" in common). Thus one could have:-

1c. Iu givim seleni (mani) long pikinini hem i stap long we.
You gave the money to the child who is over there.

(in which the relative clause "hem i stap long we" is derived from sentence 1b); or one could have:

1d. Pikinini iu givim seleni (mani) long hem hem i stap long we.
The child to whom you gave the money is over there.

(in which "iu givim seleni (mani) long hem" is derived from sentence 1a.)

Note that "long hem" is used in order to avoid the possibility of being confused by the second "hem". It is convenient at this point to introduce you to two other forms connected with relative clauses in Pidgin. These are "hu" and "eni/wan/mere etc" - "whoever". These are very much the same except that one would not use the "hu" form for animals or things which are not human. Occasionally you will note "wea" used to connect relative clauses in a similar manner.

Examples:

(a) Eni man hu hem i save kaikaim mit blong bulumakau (buluka) hem i olsem (Iuropian) waetman.
Whoever/whichever man eats beef is just like a European.

(b) Eni kokonat hem i fol daon hem i blong mi.
Whichever coconut falls down is mine.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame :	Olketa pikinini	iu givim seleni (mani) long olketa,	olketa	i	stap	long	we.
	" "	Masieni hem baem bilnat long olketa,	i	stap	long	we.	
	" "	evriwan singaot long olketa	"	"	"	"	
	" "	mifala i giaman long olketa	"	"	"	"	
	" "	iufala soum buk long olketa	"	"	"	"	
	" "	iu givim seleni (mani) long olketa,	"	"	"	"	

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Eni man hu hem i save kaikaim mit blong buluka (bulumakau) hem olsem waetman.
(mere hu, pikinini hu, man hu, Eni man hu)

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: In this exercise you will see pairs of sentences identified by numbers and letters "a" and "b". Insert the second or "b" sentence into the first or "a" sentence as a relative clause.

1a. Desfala man ia hem i go wea?

1b. Iu soum basikol long desfala man.
Desfala man iu soum basikol long hem hem i go wea?

2a. Eniwan hem i lukim desfala hol?
2b. Olketa rat i go insaet long desfala hol.
Eniwan hem lukim desfala hol (wea) olketa rat i go insaet?

3a. Ating bae olketa i bonem desfala longfala grass.
3b. Olketa snek i save haet insaet long desfala longfala gras ia.
Ating bae olketa i bonem desfala longfala gras (wea) olketa snek save haet insaet long hem.

4a. Desfala langus hem i olsem Inglis.
4b. Olketa i sukulum mi long desfala langus.
Desfala langus olketa i sukulum mi long hem, hem i olsem Inglis.

5a. Iu go katim desfala stik (tri).
5b. Olketa pikinini i save fol daon long desfala stik (tri).
Iu go katim desfala stik (tri) olketa pikinini i save fol daon long hem.

Exercise 2: Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Eni ka (trake) hem i kamap fastaem long vilis (vilich) bae hem i ka (trake) i blong iumi nao.
Whichever truck arrives at the village first will be ours.

2. Olketa man iufala se gud de long olketa ia olketa blong Merika ia.
Those men you (pl) said good-day to are Americans.

3. Eni pikinini hem i save kandem olketa seleni ia bae hem i save go visit long Merika.
Whichever child is able to count this money can go to see/visit America.

4. Iu no kukim olketa ek olketa karem smolfala kokorako insaet.
   Don't cook these eggs with chickens in them.

5. Mi nating lukim moa desfala misis iumi giaman (laea) long hem ia.
   I didn't see that European woman again that we told lies to.

IUNIT ET

Bili an narafala leba ia tufala go wetim bos fo dikim dereni. Bos hem tok olsem:		Bili and another worker went with the overseer to dig the trench. The overseer said;
BOS :	Iutufala save stat fo dikim desfala dereni long hia long desfala mak.	You two can begin to dig this trench here at this mark.
BILI :	Okei	OK
BOS :	Wanfala long iutufala hem burekem graon wetim kuruba fastaim, an narawan tekwe graon wetim spet. Iutufala duim olsem nao ia. Iutufala save?	One of you dig up the ground with the crowbar and the other shovels the broken up ground. Do it like that. Understand?
BILI :	Mi tufala save.	Yes.
BOS :	Orait. Iutufala mas waka gud. No enikaen[1] tumas. Sapos iutufala waka gud bai iutufala tekem big seleni[2] ia.	Ok. No fooling about! If you work well you'll get big pay.
BILI :	Hem i orait. Bai mitufala traem fastaem	All right. We'll try it first.
An so tufala leba ia stat fo dikim dereni fo putim simende long hem.		And the two (fellow) workers began to dig the trench for cement.

1. NO ENI Kaen: Don't be smart ; no fooling about.
2. SELENI: money, pay (from English "shilling.")

Vocabulary expansion Exercise

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : No eni eni kaen:

kilim dae pik	(kill the pig)
lukluk nating	(stare)
pulum daon fenis	(pull down the fence)
nildaon	(kneel down)
ranawe	(run away)
kliaraot	(clear out; go away)
eni enikaen	

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Sapos iutufala i waka hat bae iutufala karem bik pe (seleni).

" " " "	gud (well)
" " " "	hariap (quickly, hurriedly)
" " " "	isi isi (slowly - carefully)
" " " "	narawe (differently)
" " " "	tugeta (together)
" " " "	olsem (thus)
" " " "	olobaot (around, about)
" " " "	hat (hard)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mitufala i taraem wakem fastaem

hotim	to heat (obj.) up
holem	to hold (obj.)
klinim	to clean
benim	to bend
tanem	to turn

(more on next page)

sikelem	to weigh
raonim	to surround
suimim	to float
hangemapum	to hang up
wakem	to work

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : An tufala wantok stat fo wakem dereni.

wannem	(namesake)
wanples	(person from the same village)
wanwok	(workmate)
wanmata	(persons of the same mother)
wanbrata	(boys of the same parents)
wansista	(girls of the same parents)
wanfata	(persons of the same father)
wantok	(persons of the same language)

GRAMMAR!!!

8.1 STAT FO + VERB: Begin to do something

Verbs preceded by "stat fo" denote actions which are beginning at the time indicated in the rest of the sentence, e.g.,

Astede tufala wanwaka ia i stat fo wakem (dikim) dereni.
Yesterday two (fellow) workers began to dig the trench.

Iu no stat fo kaikaim desfala.
You mustn't begin eating this.

Bae olketa i stat fo hotim kopra (kavara).
They will begin to heat the copra.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Bae olketa i stat fo hotim kopra.
(sikelem raes, ronem welpik, klinim gaden, kukim raes, hangemap olketa basket, hotim kopra)

Exercise 2: Ask the following questions in Pidgin.

1. When will they begin to build the store?
Long wat taem nao bae olketa i stat fo bildim stoa?

2. Who is beginning to eat?
Hu nao hem i stat fo kaikai?

3. Are all of you beginning to heat the copra or not?
   Iufala evriwan stat fo hotim kopra o nomoa?

4. Why is he beginning to share out the rice?
   Waswe nao hem i stat fo searem out raes?

5. Which car is beginning to break down?
   Wat kaen ka nao hem i stat fo bakerap?

3.2. EMPHATIC PRONOUNS: nomoa, seleva.

In Pidgin there are two ways of emphasizing the fact that you (or someone else) performed an action on your (or his) own, or were the object of some action.

One is by placing "nomoa" after the pronoun representing the person or persons involved, e.g.

Mi nomoa mi burekem graon.
I myself dug the ground.
I dug the ground myself.

Olketa i hitim mi nomoa.
They hit me. (I didn't hit them).

Another is by placing "seleva" after the pronoun representing the person or persons involved, e.g.

Mi seleva mi burekem graon.
Only I (no one else) dug the ground.

Mi seleva nomoa olketa hitim mi.
They hit only mi.

Thus the set of pronouns presented so far can now be expanded to include the following:

Pidgin	English	Pidgin	English
Mi seleva	I myself	mi nomoa	only I
	Me myself		only me
Iu seleva	you yourself	Iu nomoa	only you
Hem seleva	He himself	Hem nomoa	only he
	She herself		only she
	It itself		only it
Mifala seleva	We ourselves	Mifala nomoa	only we
Iumi seleva	We ourselves	Iumi nomoa	only we
Iufala seleva	You (pl) yourselves	Iufala seleva	Only you (pl)
Olketa seleva	They themselves	Olketa nomoa	only them

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi nomoa mi daranga (spak) long pati.
(iu nomoa, mifala seleva, hem seleva, iumi seleva, mi nomoa)

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame : Iu nomoa iu save dringim milikl
" " " " pilei gita.
Hem seleva hem " "
" " " " karem pikinini go long stoa.
Mi seleva mi " " " " " " .
" " " " sidaon nating.
Iu nomoa iu " " ".
" " " " dringim susu.

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: Contradict the following sentences by substituting the appropriate "nomoa" or "seleva" or "seleva nomoa" forms of the pronoun for those used.

1. Olketa wande slip.
Hem nomoa wande slip.

2. Masta hem i giamanem mifala
Masta hem i giamanem mi nomoa.

3. Hu nao hem i lukim iufala?
Hu nao hem i lukim iu nomoa?

4. Bae mifala trifala helpem olketa Kula.
Bae mi seleva nao mi helpem olketa Kula.

5. Olketa i no lanem tok Pisin.
Hem nomoa hem i no lanem tok Pisin.

N.B. The form "seleva nomoa" together is very often used to strengthen the emphasis, e.g.

Bae mifala trifala seleva nomoa helpem olketa kula.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. That's your good luck and yours along.
   Hem i saet blong iu seleva.

2. Only the two workmates shared out the pork thus.
   Tufala wanwaka seleva ia nao searem aot pik olsem.

3. They will begin to heat the copra themselves.
   Bae olketa ia seleva nao bae stat fo hatim kopra (kavara) olsem.

4. He alone is dressing up for nothing.
   Hem seleva nomoa hem i balas nating.

5. Only children are allowed to drink milk.
   Olketa pikinini nomoa save diring milk.

6. I did it myself.
   Mi seleva nomoa mi mekem.

8.3 CONDITIONAL CLAUSES (Sapos)

Clauses introduced by "sapos" (if, suppose) in Pidgin are conditional clauses. They generally come first in a sentence and are usually connected to what follows by "oraet".

Examples:

Sapos iutufala waka gud, oraet bae iutufals tekem bik (wasis) pe.
If you (2) work well you (2) will get good pay.

Sapos trake hem i kavsaet wanem nao bae olketa pasindia duim?
Suppose the truck tips over what will the passengers do?
If the truck tips over, what will happen to the passengers?

Sapos iu kam long mone bae mi save givim pe long iu.
If you come in the morning I'll be able to pay you.

Sapos iu no kam long mone ating bae mi kanduit fo givim pe (seleni) long iu.
If you don't come in the morning I'll probably not able to pay you.
Unless you come in the morning I'll probably not able to pay you.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Sapos hem i kam, oraet bae mi sutim hem. (iu, tufala, olketa, iutufala, iufala, hem)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Sapos mi no sik, oraet bae mi no waka. (les, kof, kol, hangere, fulap, sotwin, sik)

Exercise 3: In the following exercise you will hear and read two sentences identified as (a) and (b). You will have to join these together using ("sapos" and "oraet". For example, if your instructor were to say:

10a. Hem i slip
10b. Hem i kanduit to kaikai.

Your answer should be:
"Sapos hem i slip, oraet hem i kanduit fo kaikai" - "If he sleeps he cannot eat."

1a. Boe ia hem i no herem tok blong mifala.
1b. Bae mifala hitim het blong hem.
Sapos boe ia hem no herem tok blong mifala, oraet bae mifala hitim. het blong hem.
If the boy doesn't listen to us then we'll box his ears.

2a. Plen hem i no kam.
2b. Bae iumi kanduit fo kaikai.
Sapos plen hem i no kam oraet bae iumi kanduit fo kaikai.
Unless the plane comes we'll not be able to eat.

3a. Trae hem kavsaet.
3b. Wanem nao olketa pasindia bae i duim?
Sapos trak hem i kavsaet, wanem nao olketa pasindia bae duim?
Suppose the truck tips over what will happen to the passangers?

4a. Iufala folom desfala smol rot.
4b. Bae iufala kamap long wata.
Sapos iufala folom desfala smol rot, oraet bae iufala kamap long wata.
If you follow this track you'll come to the river.

5a. Olketa i no helpem iu.
5b. Bae iu no helpem olketa.
Sapos olketa i no helpem iu, oraet bae iu no helpem olketa.
If they don't help you then you won't help them.

6a. Hanwas hem i dae.
Hao nao bae iumi dave long taem?
Sapos hanwas hem i dae hao nao bae iumi save long taem?
If the watch stops how will we know the time?

7a. Olketa waetman i giaman.
6b. Bae olketa spolem waka blong mifala.
Sapos olketa waetman i giaman bae olketa spolem waka blong mifala.
If the whitemen lie then they'll ruin our work.

Exercise 4: Now repeat the following sentences leaving out the corrective "oraet".

1. Sapos boe i a hem i no herem tok blong mifala, oraet bae mifala hitim het blong hem.

2. Sapos plen hem i no kam, oraet bae iumi kandaet fo kaikai.

3. Sapos trak hem i kavsaet, oraet wanem nao olketa pasindia bae olketa i duim?

4. Sapos iufala folom desfala smol mot, oraet bae iufala kamap long wata.

5. Sapos olketa i no helpem iu, oraet bae iu no helpem olketa.

Exercise 5: This exercise is similar to exercise 3.

1a. Long Mande suga hem i finis.
b. Olketa leba i save tekem niuwan.
Sapos suga hem i finis long Mande, oraet bae olketa leba i save tekem niuwan.
If the sugar runs out on Monday then the labourers can get some more.

2a. Tumora iu kam.
b. Bae iu kam wetim wantok blong iu.
Sapos iu kam tumora, oraet bae iu kam wetim wantok blong iu.
If you come tomorrow, then you come with your friend.

3a. Las astede hem i no (bin) lusim tu dola.
b. Hem i save baem narafala gita destaem.
Sapos hem i no (bin) lusim tu dola las astede, oraet hem save baem narafala gita destaem.
If he hadn't lost two dollars the day before yesterday he'd be able to buy another guitar now.

4a. Iufala long Solomon iufala (bin) save tok Inglis bifoa.
b. Iufala save ranem bisnis nao destaem.
Sapos iufala long Solomon i save tok Inglis bifoa oraet (nating) iufala save ranem bisnis rao destaem.
If you Solomon Islanders had known English before, you would now be able to enter into business.

5a. Astede iu no (bin) kam.
b. Tude iumi no hangere.
Sapos iu no (bin) kam astede, oraet iumi no hangere tude.

If you hadn't come yesterday we'd not be hungry today.

... Note that "ating" can sometime be used instead of "oraet."

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following in Pidgin?

1. If you are happy I'm happy too.
   Sapos iu hapi, oraet mi hapi tu.

2. Suppose your father plants potato will you help him or not?
   Sapos fata blong iu hem i plandem kumara, bae iu helpem hem o nomoa?

3. If the Tasiboko people had not fought they would not have any land today.
   Sapos olketa Tasiboko pipol olketa i no fait, ating olketa i no karem graon tude/destaem.

4. If these women don't care for their children then the children will die.
   Sapos olketa mere ia i no lukaotim pikinini blong olketa bae olketa pikinini i dae.

5. Suppose you (pl) get work tomorrow then let us buy a truck.
   Sapos iufala kasem waka tumora bae iumi baem wanfala trak.

8.4 NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (No)

In Unit 7, we saw that there were several ways of attempting to get someone not to do something. In following exercises we'll be using "no".

Iu no enikaen	Don't fool around/show off!
Iufala no enikaen	Don't you (pl) fool around/show off!
Iumi no enikaen	Let's not fool around.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: No sidaon nating!
(Hatim kopra (kavara); holem smol pik; openem leta blong mi, kilim kokorako blong Bili, sidaon nating)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Iu no singsing
(Iufala; iutufala, iufala evriwan, iu)

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean in English.

1. Iufala sidaon; no wakabaot!
You (pl) sit down; don't walk around.

2. Iu ridim buk; no toktok oltaem.
Read the book; don't be talking all the time.

3. Iutufala klinim ka isi nomoa; no tek aot skin (penda) blong hem!
You (2) clean the car carefully; don't remove the paint.

4. Hei (Ei)! nokaikai desfala fis hem i karem wanfala bik siknis ia.
Hey! don't eat this fish which has some serious disease.

5. Duim olsem mi (bin) soum iu; no duim narawe.
Do it the way I showed you; don't do it any other way.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin using "no"?

1. Don't hit your namesake; help him!
(Iu) no hitim (wan) nem blong iu. Iu helpem hem.

2. Cook the rice, forget about the sweet potato.
Iu kukim raes, no kukim kumara.

3. Don't buy food from this store here, the owner is a thief.
(Iu) no baem kaikai long desfala stoa ia, man hem karem hem i man blong stil ia.

4. Don't put the egg near the fire; it wouldn't be good for it to break.
(Iu) no putim eg (ek) klosap long faea, nogud hem i burek.

5. Don't greet her; if you do she'll run away home.
(Iu) no se halo long hem; sapos iu duim olsem bae hem ronwe go long haos blong hem.

8.5 STILL MORE ON RELATIVE CLAUSES (where, what)

Following on from sections 6.2 and 7.5 above there is one more important point to be made about relative clauses in Pidgin. This is that "where", "wherever," and "what" and "Whatever" in certain English sentences are expressed nouns or noun phrases plus relative clauses in Pidgin.
e.g. "where"/"wherever":

1. Iu putim kago long ples wea bik stik (tri) hem (i) stanap (long hem ia)
   Put the goods (cargoes) where the tree is standing.
   (Lit: in the place in which the tree is standing)

2. Mi save luk fo iu long eni ples iu haet long hem.
   I can look for you wherever you hide.

"what"/"whatever":

1. Mi save samting iu wande tekem ia.
   or
   Mi save desfala samting iu wande tekem ia.
   I know what you want to get (lit: that (thing) which you want.....)

2. Bae tufala ia i lusim wanem iu mekem fo tufala ia.
   Those two will lose whatever you make for them.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu putim kago (kako) long ples wea bik stik (tri) hem (i) stanap (long hem),

olketa i no save stilim.
stoakipa hem i save tekem.
masta hem i save lukim.
olketa pikinini no save spolem.

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi save wanem iu wande tekem.
Olketa i lukim
Hem i no kukim
Missis hem i lusim
Dok hem i kaikaim
Mi save

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : God hem i save wanem iu duim.
Fata an mata blong iu lukim
Mere blong hem herem
Nogud olketa kam spolem
Bae mitufala herem
God he.. i s..v..

Evaluation Exercise

Sketch a picture of two boys standing near a pig with a man in the distance on a piece of scrap paper and answer the following questions about the picture in Pidgin in complete sentences using the cues provided.

1. Q: Iu save lukim ples wea pik i stap long hem? (Yes)
   A: Ies, mi save lukim ples wea pik i stap long hem.

2. Q: Oraet, pik hem i stap long wea? (near where the two boys are standing)
   A: Pik hem i stap long ples wea tufala pikinini i stanap long hem.

3. Q: Bat, iu save lukim wanem nao pik iahem duduim? (No)
   A: Nomoa, mi no save lukim wanem pik ia hem duduim.

4. Q: Hu nao hem save lukim? (God)
   A: God nao hem i save lukim.

5. Q: Wanem nao iu tinkim? God hem i save lukim wanem iumi duduim? (I don't know; perhaps)
   A: Mi no save. Ating God hem save lukim wanem iumi duduim.

6. Q: Iu save wanem nao man ia hem i tatalem long tufala pikinini ia? (no)
   A: Nomoa, mi no save wanem nao man ia hem tatalem long tufala pikinini ia.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Kolta - bitumen, creosote
akes - axe
tomeoko - tomahawk
wilbaro - wheelbarrow
pusum wilbaro - to wheel a barrow
lok - log
sen or (chen) - chain
blok - pulley
waea - wire
net waiea - wire net
wata paipo - tap
kapa - sheet metal, galvanized iron.
aeani hat - steel helmet
plastik hat - plastic helmet
aeani - iron, metal, steel
bambu - pipe, bamboo
spana - spanner
sukrudraeva - screwdriver
plaes - pliers
s vol/spet - shovel, spade
savolom - to shovel
man fo savolom kaikai - one who eats without a morsel left.
soa - saw, sore, pain
soam - to saw
nila - nail, injection
nilam - to nail, to inject
pos - post

IUNIT NAEN

LONG WAKA

Long Tosde[1] bos hem kam fo lukim waka blong tufala wakaman ia. Taem hem kam hem lukim Bili hem sidaon nomoa an rorolam smok blong hem.	On Thursday the overseer came back again to see how the two workers were doing. When he was coming he saw Bili sitting down rolling a smoke.
BOS : Ei! Wanem nao iu duduim ia?	Hey what are you doing?
BILI: Nomoa. Mi sidaon fo tekewin[2] lelebet nomoa ia.	Nothing. I'm sitting down for a bit of spell.
BOS : Wea nao Diau?	Where is Diau?
BILI: Hem i klinim olketa tul iet.	He's still cleaning up all the tools.
BOS : Waswe, iutufala finis dikim dereni ia, o no iet?	Have you finished digging the trench or not?
BILI: Ies, mitufala des[3] finisim nao.	Yes, we have just finished.
BOS : Gud tumas. Iutufala waka hat tumas.	Oh, Good. You two have been working very hard.
BILI: Nomoa, mitufala wande dikim dereni kwik ia bat graon hem i hat tumas fo dikim, bos.	We wanted to do it quickly but the ground is too hard.
BOS : Hem i oraet. Iutufala go tekem pe blong iutufala long masta. Iutufala save?	Alright. Go and get your pay from the manager. Understand?
BILI an Diau: Ies, bos, mitufala save.	Yes, we understand.

BILI: Bat waswe, bae iufala givim mitufala samfala nara[3] waka moa fo duim o nomoa?	But will we get other work or what?
BOS : Mi no save. Hem ia saet blong[4] masta ia.	I don't know. That's the manager's business.
An so tufala tekem pe blong tufala an hapi fo gud.	And so the two receive their pay and are very happy.

1. TOSDE :Thursday (see the list - Days of the week)
2. TEKWIN : to take in some wind, to breath some air, to have a spell.
3. NARA : other
4. SAET BLONG --: It depends on _____ . It's _____ affair.
   It's up to _____.

OLKETA MANIS	OLKETA DEI
Januare	Sande
Februare	Mande
Mas	Tiusde
Eprol	Winisde
Mei	Tosde
Jium	Fraede
Jiulae	Sarere
Ogus	
Septemba	
Octo(m)ba	
Novemba	
Disemba	

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu save smoke? - Are you a smoker?
Nomoa, mi misinare ia! - No, I'm a missionary (meaning that I don't do anything bad like that).
Okei, mek save long waka! - Work hard! (lit: punish the work)
Okei, mek save long kaikai - Eat up well! (lit: punish the food).

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Taem hem kam hem i lukim Bili sidaon an rolam smoka nomoa.

kirap	(get up)
redi fo go	(ready to go)
redi fo pilei	(ready to play)
stanap	(stand up)
satem stoa	(shut the store)
kam	(come)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi sidaon fo tekwin lelebet nomoa.

sikrasim skin blong mi	(scratch my skin)
toroaot	(vomit)
ridim "Solomon Toktok"	(read "Solomon Toktok")
smok	(smoke)
wasim fes	(wash face)
tekwin	

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hem i go go het fo waka iet.

drim	(dream)
kaikai	(eat)
stori	(tell a story)
bonem gras	(burn grass)
smok	(smoke)
pusum ka	(push a car)
lus	(lost)
laf	(laugh)
waka	

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iutufala i dikim dereni finis o nomoa?

sekan	(shakehand)
faendem seleni	(find the money)
bonem gras	(to burn the grass)
koronasim puteto	(cook sweet potato)
berem man	(bury a man)
lusim tingting	(forget)
fait	(fight)
dikim dereni	(dig trench)

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame : Graon hem i hat tumas

kol	(cold)
strong	(strong)
tuwet	(wet)
sof	(soft)
doti	(dirty)
hevi	(heavy)
sliperi	(slippery)
hat	(hard)

9.1 GO GO HET FO + VERB: Continuous Action

"Go go het fo" followed by a verb indicates that the action is in progress or is continuing (1) at the time (2) referred to.

!!Notes: (1) Alternatively "go go het fo" may be placed after the verb but that will not be drilled in these lessons. Note also the repetition : kakam susuim, totok etc.

(2) "Time" is, as already discussed, marked in Pidgin by adverbs (e.g., "tumora," "astede" - see section 1.2) or forms like "bae" (future - section 4.1) and "bin" (past - section 5.3).

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi go go het fo wetim bas.

waka long sip.
kaikaim kumara.
pulandem taro.
suipim (brupum) ples.
katim gras.
wetim bas.

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hu nao hem i go go het fo stanap iet?
drang long pati
makem kanu
sutim pisin
raetim leta
singsing raon
stanap

Exercise 3: Answer the following questions using the cues provided:

1. Hu nao hem i go go het fo pusum ka iet? (Olketa ol waman)
Olketa ol waman olketa go go het fo pusum ka iet.

2. Wanem nao hem i go go het fo mekem iet? (mekem kanu)
Hem i go go het fo mekem kanu iet.

3. Wea nao olketa go go het fo pilei gita iet? (long haos kuk)
Olketa go go het fo pilei gita iet long haos kuk.

4. Fata blong iu hem i go go het fo waka long ples blong iu iet? (ies sa)
Ies sa, hem i go go het fo waka long ples blong mi iet.

5. Iu go go het fo kukbae iet, o nomoa? (Ies)
Ies, mi go go het fo kukbae iet.

Exercise 4: Add "iet" to the following sentence.

1. Mami blong desfala pikinini hem go go het fo sik (iet)

2. Olketa man fait ia olketa go go het fo stap long sel (iet)

3. Mifala go go het fo komum hea blong mifala (iet)

4. Eni wan hem i go go het fo tisa (iet) hem i save kam insaet long desfala pati.

5. Olketa pikinini i no hapi fo go go het long skul (iet)

Evaluation Exercise

1. How would you tell someone in Pidgin that a dog is still in the process of stealing his chicken?
Wanfala dok hem i go go het stilim kokorako blong iu.

2. How would you tell him that some of the small children are playing guitars?
Samfala smol pikinini olketa go go het fo pilei gita.

3. How would you tell him that his money is not lost, it is still held in the bank?
   Seleni blong iu hem i no lus; olketa i go go het fo kipim iet long benk.

4. How would you tell him that all the boys are bathing?
   Olketa pikinini boe ia olketa go go het fo suim iet.

5. How would you tell him that the bus is still coming along the road.
   Bas ia het go go het fo kam long rot iet.

GRAMAR!!

9.2 VERB + FINIS

Usually "finis" follows the verb to show past action.

E.g.

Iufala dikim dereni finis o nomoa?	Have you fellows finished digging the trench (drain) or not? Have you fellows dug the trench or not?
Ies sa, mifala dikim dereni finis nao.	Yes sir, we have surely dug the trench.
Mi sutim pik finis.	I have shot the pig.

Note that there are some allowable optional variations of "finis" relative to the verb if there are objects or other elements following the verb, as the following examples show. The general rule, however, is that "finis" should not become too far removed from the verb it modifies.

e.g.

Mi sutim wanfala pik finis.	I (have) shot a pig.
Mi sutim finis wanfala pik.	I (have) shot a pig.
Mi des finis sutim wanfala pik.	I have just (finished) shooting a pig.
Hem i tisim mi finis long tok Pisin.	
Hem i tisim mi long tok Pisin finis.	He has taught me Pidgin.
Olketa givim pik finis long mi.	They gave/have given me the pig.
Olketa i givim mi pik finis.	

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Tufala slip finis long bus.
waka
hanting
dae
go baek
wakabaot
slip

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Hu nao hem kolem nem blong mi finis?
pasim rot
burekem ek
sutim pik
kaikaim kaikai
kolem nem

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Bili i givim kaikai finis long MASIENI.
hankisip
tudala
siugam
faevsens
fatam kaleko
kaikai

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Bili givim hem kaikai finis
hankisip
tudala
siugam
faev sens
fatam kaleko
kaikai

Exercise 5: Repeat the following sentences changing the proper name at the end into a pronoun and moving it in next to the verb. For example, if the instructor were to say "Olketa i givim seleni finis long MASIENI" your answer should be "olketa i givim hem seleni finis."

1. Hu nao hem givim kaleko finis long Diau?
   Hu nao hem givim hem kaleko finis?

2. Mifala soum piksa blong iu finis long MASIENI.
   Mifala soum hem piksa blong iu finis.

3. Olketa tekem puteto kam finis long Mista Siake.
   Olketa tekem puteto kam long hem finis.

4. Iufala givim olketa banana finis long Diake.
   Iufala givim finis olketa banana long hem.

5. Hem i soum basikolo finis long MASIENI, o nomoa?
   Hem i soum hem finis basikolo o nomoa?

Exercise 6: Repeat the following sentences changing "go go het fo" (or other term which may indicate continuing action) to "finis" to indicate that the action has changed from a continuing one to a completed one:

1. Diau hem i go go het fo givim seleni long brata blong hem.
   Diau hem i givim seleni finis long brata blong hem.

2. Stoakipa hem i go go het fo klosim stoa.
   Stoakipa hem i klosim stoa finis.

3. Olketa pik ia olketa go go het fo slip insaet long haos.
   Olketa pik ia olketa finis fo slip long haos nao.

4. Hamas man an mere nao go go het fo laf long desfala gele long hia ia?
   Hamas man an mere nao laf finis long desfala gele long hia ia?

5. Eroplen hem i go go het fo tekem kam kago iet.
   Eroplen hem i tekem kam kago finis.

Sentence conjunction with "finis".

An important use of "finis" is to join sentences in a connected discourse to express the idea of "after doing such and such someone did so and so." This is done by repeating the last verb in the previous sentence and adding "finis" to it. This verb plus "finis" combination acts as introduction to the next sentence. E.g.

Tufala mere tufala i kliarem graon long ples blong tufala. Kliarem finis, tufala pulandem taro.

Kap hem i kavsaet long tebol an hem i burek.
Burek finis masta hem kam hem i lukim.

Generally too this verb + "finis" combination will be followed by "oraet" (then).
For example:
Iu boelam raes fastaem. Boelam finis, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet long kari.
(Boil the rice first. After that, tip into the curry.)

Exercise 7: In this exercise you will hear two sentences in sequence. The second one begins "bihan" or "afta dat" (afterwards, later on). You have to replace this with a verb plus "finis" to express the same idea. E.g. if the instructor says, "Hem i kam. Bihan hem i kaikai". (He came. Afterwards he ate) your answer should be: "Hem i kam. Kam finis, hem i kaikai." (He came. After coming, he ate)

1. Misis hem i kam lukim mifala. Bihan, hem i go baek moa long ples blong hem.
   Misis hem i kam lukim mifala. Lukim mifala finis, hem i go baek moa long ples blong hem.

2. San hem i save go ap long ist. Bihan, oraet hem save go daon long west.
   San hem i save go ap long ist. Go ap finis, oraet hem save i go daon long west.

3. Iu boelam raes fastaem. Bihan, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet long kari.
   Iu boelam raes fastaem. Boelam finis, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet long kari.

4. Diau hem i go long benk fo tekem seleni. Bihan, hem i wakabaot go long taon.
   Diau hem i go long benk fo tekem seleni. Tekem seleni finis, hem i wakabaot go long taon.

5. Nek blong mi hem i stat fo drae. Bihan, oraet mi toroaot.
   Nek blong mi hem i stat fo drae. Drae finis, oraet mi toroaot.

6. Iu torowe desfala rabis fastaem. Bihan, oraet iu pulandem kofi.
   Iu torowe desfala rabis fastaem. Torowe finis, iu pulandem kofi.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?
Use "go go het fo" or "finis" to make it clear that the action is still going on or is finished.

1. His father is still carving the house post.
   Dadi blong hem i go go het iet fo kavim pos blong haos.

2. Have you harvested the taro or not?
   Iu pulum aot taro finis o nomoa?

3. I alone am finishing this job.
   Mi seleva nomoa mi go go het fo finisim desfala waka ia.

4. My wife is finished sewing her new dress.
   Mere blong mi somapum finis niufala dres blong hem.

5. What are you fellows shooting at?
   Wanem nao iufala go go het fo sutim ia?

GRAMMAR

9.2 TIME CLAUSES

Clauses introduced by "taem" o "long taem" expresses the idea of "When" in Pidgin.
E.g. (long) taem hem i stap hem i lukim Bili.
   When he was (here) he saw Bili.

Other related concepts are expressed is a similar way by the following phrases containing "taem".

Introductory Phrase	English	Example
Stret long taem	as soon as; just when	Stret long taem hem i kasem hia hem lukim Bili nao. (As soon as he arrived here he saw Bili.)
Bihan long taem	after	Bihan long taem hem i kasem hia hem i lukim Bili. (After he came he saw Bili.)
Bifoa (long taem)	before	Bifoa (long taem) hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (He saw Bili before he came).
Long eni taem	Whenever; at whatever time	Long eni taem hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (whenver he comes, he sees Bili.)
Long wattaem	when	Long wattaem nao bae iu kam baek? (When will you come back?)
Evri taem (Olketa taem)	every time	Evri taem hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (Every time he came, he saw Bili.)
Oltaem	all the time Always	Oltaem Bili hem i kam let. (Bili alwayscomes late.)

Note that nearly all of these clauses come first in Pidgin sentences whereas the order is much freer in English. Notice that these are different from those containing "blong" or "fo" (e.g., "taem blong kaikai" or "taem fo kaikai"). Check

again in section 4.3 and in the supplementary vocabulary to Unit 4.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Taem iu stap long stoa, iu baem wanfala kom fo mi?
(hat, dres, singlet, fatam kaleko, kom)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Stret long taem san hem i go daon, iufala mas kam baek kwik taem.
(bihan long taem, bifoa long taem, long wattaem, stret long taem).

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Evri taem iutufala plei, waswe nao iu seleva nomoa iu save laf?
(ranwe nating, stilim samfala samting, stanap long sea, krae, spolem pilei, laf).

Exercise 4:

Frame : Long taem olketa gogo het fo kam iet, eroplen hem i go daon.
(bonem gras, slip, toktok, pusum ka, sekhan, fait, kam).

Exercise 5: Repeat the following sentences inserting "finis" in the time clause so as to indicate that the action referred to in that clause has been or will be completed.

1. Evri taem MASIENI hem kukim raes (finis) Diau hem i toktok wetim hem.

2. Bihan long taem desfala man hem ansarem tok blong masta (finis) masta hem i faitim hem.

3. Stret long taem mi baem basikol (finis) olketa wande wakabaot long hem.

4. Bifoa long taem mere ia hem i sensim leta blong mi (finis) mi lusim taon an go long hom.

5. Bihan long taem ren hem i fol daon (finis) graon bae hem sof.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Demonstrate the meaning of the following sentences.

1. Taem iu bin stap long Auki iu waka wetim hu ia?
When you were in Auki whom did you work with?

2. Stret long taem mi toroaot bulat mi kam kuik taem long hospetel.
As soon as I vomitted blood I came quickly to the hospital.

3. Taem hem i go go het fo wetim pasindia trak hem i ridim "Solomon Toktok".
   While he was waiting for the passenger truck he was reading the "Solomon Toktok".

4. Long enitaem masta hem i kam iu go askem hem pe blong iu.
   Whenever (= at whatever time) the European man comes you go and ask him about your pay.

5. Bihan long taem olketa stori finis iumi save smok.
   After they have told their stories we are allowed to smoke.

6. Evri taem hem i sikrasim leg blong mi, mi laf.
   Every time he scratches my leg I laugh.

7. Bifoa, long taem olketa waetman i no kam long Solomon Aelan iet, mifala i stap nating nomoa; mifala no karem waka and no karem seleni.
   Before the Europeans came to the Solomon Islands we (excl) had nothing - no work, no money. Or: (lit: Before when the Europeans came to the Solomon Islands .....).

8. Stret long taem (stret afta) iu sutim posom finis, iu bonem hea blong hem.
   As soon as you have shot the possum burn its fur.

9. Long taem mi go go het fo sidaon an tek win (spel) mi ringim gita.
   While I was sitting down having a spell I played the guitar.

10. Long taem graon hem i tu wet olketa pulandem raes.
    When the ground is wet they plant (the) rice.

Exercise 2: How would say the following things in Pidgin?

1. As soon as it dies you (pl) bury it!
   Stret long taem (stret afta) hem dae finis iufala berem hem.

2. When the shirt tore I got rid of it.
   Taem sote hem burek mi torowe.

3. Before I arrived in the Solomon Islands I used to live in the United States of America.
   Bifoa (long taem) mi kam long Solomon Aelan mi bin stap long Merika.

4. As soon as the moon has gone down let us abduct the girl, heh?
   Stret afta (long taem) mun hem i go daon finis iumi go stilim mere, ei?

5. Whenever you vomit drink a small amount of milk! Understand?
   Long eni taem iu toroaot, iu diring lelebet milik! Iu save?

Exercise 3: In this exercise you read pairs of sentences which have the same endings but different beginnings.

1a. Long taem fo ren mifala i slip long vilich.
In the rainy season we (excl) sleep in the village.

1b. Long taem ren hem i kam mifala i slip long vilich.
When rain comes we sleep in the village.

2a. Long taem fo kaikai iu no toktok.
During meal time you must not talk.
b. Long taem mifala kaikai iu no toktok.
When we are eating you must not talk.

3a. Long taem fo wekap (long mone) olketa pisin olketa singaot.
When It's time to get up the birds call out.
b. Long taem olketa i wekap (long mone) olketa pisin olketa i singaot.
When they are getting up the birds are calling out.

4a. Long taem fo san (long taem hem i no ren) olketa i waka.
In the dry season they work.
b. Long taem san hem i saen olketa i waka.
When the sun shines they work.

5a. Long taem blong fulad olketa i no sutim olketa krokodael (aliketa)
In the flood season they do not shoot crocodiles.
b. Long taem wata hem i fulad (ran) olketa i no sutim krokodael (aliketa).
When the river is flooded they do not shoot crocodile.

IUNIT TEN
LONG TEKEM WIN

Afta tufala Bili an wantok blong hem finisim waka ia tufala go back long haos blong brata blong Bili, Diau.

After the two workers had finished their job they went back to Bili's brother's house.

DIAU: Iutufala tekem gud seleni lelebet?

Did you two get paid well?

BILI: Nomoa hem i lelebet nomoa. Iu save nomoa[1] olketa waetman ia kannot givim gud seleni long iumi olketa boe[2] ia.

No, only a pittance. Europeans don't usually pay us natives well.

Bili hem wande kaikai bilnat[3] tumas nao hem askem lelebet long brata blong hem.

And so Bili began to beg his brother for betel-nut.

BILI: O brata klosap mi dae fo wande kaikai bilnat nao. Waswe iu karem lelebet long insaet basket blong iu?

Oh brother, I'm dying for some betel-nut. Is there any in your basket?

DIAU: Sore tumas. Mi no eniting[4] nao. Evriting i finis.

Oh sorry, there is none. It's completely finished.

BILI: Ating MASIENI hem karem somfala?

Perhaps Masieni has some?

DIAU: Mi no save. Ating hem karem. Iu go askem hem.

I don't know, she could have you go and ask her.

Bili hem go askem Masieni an hem kam baek moa[5]	So Bili went and asked him and came back again.
BILI: MASIENI hem se hem no karem bilnat[5] tu ia.	Masieni said she hasn't got any.
DIONE: Nomata, fren. Bapos iu wet go go kasem tumora iu save baem samfala long maket.	Never mind friend. If wait until tomorrow you will get some at the market.
BILI: Hem tru ia bat mi tink bai mi dae fastaem bifoa kasem tumora.	That's true but I think I'll die first.
An so trifala ia sidaon an go het long stori.	And so the three sat down and talked.

1. Iu Save Nomoa! as you know; as usual; it is general knowledge.

2. Boe: local man; uneducated; inferior
(implies blackman. It is a derogatory term).

3. Bilnat; Betel-nut (Area palm) people chew betel-nut with lime and a peppery kind of leaf.

4.. Mi No Enting: (slag) I haven't got anything left.

5. Moa: again.

IUNIT TEN

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu kaikai inaf?	Have you had enough?
Iu fulap finis?	
Mi kaikai inafu nao.	Yes, I had enough.
Mi fulap finis.	
Mi kaikai ovam go nao!	I ate a lot!
Mi kaikai go go bel blong mi klosap bosta nao.	I have had more than enough. I can't eat all I have.
Iu laekim samfala moa?	Would you like some more?
Nomoa, hem i naf nao.	No, that's sufficient.
Bat mi klosap dae fo wande diringim wata.	
Bat nek blong mi nomoa hem drae fo gud.	But I'm thirsty.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Sapos iu wet go go kasem tumoro, oraet iu save baem samfala long maket.

mone	(dawn)
aftanun	(afternoon)
wan klok	(1 p.m.)
nekes tumoro	(after tomorrow)
tumoro	(tomorrow)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu karem lelebet bilnat long insaet basket blong iu?

laem	(lime)
lif	(leaf)
savusavu	(stick tobacco)
singeret	(cigarette)
bilnat	(betel nut)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Olketa waetman ia no save givim bikfala seleni (long iumi) olketa boe.

se tanggio	(say thank you)
biliv	(believe (in)
tok bik	(yell at; shout at)
se gud de	(greet)
givim gudfala kaikai	(give good food)
givim bikfala seleni	(big pay)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Ating MASIENI hem karem samfala?

laekim	(like)
salem	(sell)
iusim	(use)
lukaotim	(look for)
kaikaim	(eat)
diringim	(drink)
baem	(buy)
kukim	(cook)
stilim	(steal)
kipim	(keep)
kopim	(copy)
karem	(have)

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame : Nomoa, bat hem i lelebet moa iet.

bikfala	(big)
Strong	(strong)
suit	(sweet)
saoa	(sour)
antap	(high)
lelebet	(a bit)

GRAMMAR! !

10.1 HEM I; OLKETA I; There is/there are

Sometimes sentences in Pidgin have no subjects.
In such circumstances "hem i " is used. For example:

Hem i karem singeret long stoa.
There are cigarettes in the store.

Hem i tudak finis
It's already dark

Hem i no tru
It's not true.

Hem i no long taem nomoa
It's not a long taem.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hem i karem wanfala belo long haos blong tisa.
rop
kanu
pik
laet
bet
belo

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Hem i no karem windo long haos blong iu (blong mi; blong hem; blong olketa; blong iufala; blong iu).

Exercise 3: Change the following sentences into questions using "o nomoa".

1. Long Fraede bae olketa i karem samfala niu puteto long maket.
Long Fraede bae olketa i karem samfala niu puteto long maket, o nomoa?

2. Bifoa gavuman hem kam long Galekana, olketa netiv nomoa i stap long hem.
Bifoa gavuman hem i kam long Galekana, olketa netiv nomoa i stap long hem o nomoa?

3. Hem i karem fulaeing fokis long ples blong iu.
Hem i karem fulaeing fokis long ples blong iu o nomoa?

4. Taem iu bin go long Yandina hem i karem bulmakau long hem.
Taem iu bin go long Yandina hem karem bulmakau long hem or nomoa?

5. Hem i karem masis i stap long kisin.
Hem i karem masis i stap long kisin o nomoa?

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. There is a fowl eating your rice.
Hem i karem wanfala pisin hem kaikaim raes blong iu.

2. There is no letter for you.
Olketa i no karem leta fo iu.

3. Are there five boxes in the store or what?
Olketa i karem faefala bokis i stap long stoa, o nomoa?

4. Are there wild pigs at your place?
Hem i karem welpik long ples blong iu?

IUNIT LEVEN

LONG HOSPETEL

Wan de MASIENI hem fil sik lelebet. Hem i fil olsem hem karem Malaria, nao hem i go long hospetel.		One day Masieni felt sick as if she had malaria so she went to the hospital.
DERESA:	Waswe? Wanem rong?	What's wrong?
MASIENI:	O mi sik no gud tru. Ating klosap mi dae nao.	Oh, I'm very sick. I must surely be about to die.
DERESA:	Waswe?	Why?
MASIENI:	O het blong mi hem soa fo gud an bodi blong me sek sek[1].	Well, my head's aching and I'm shivering.
DERESA:	Bel blong iu hem no soa?	You haven't got a pain in the stomach eh?
MASIENI:	Yes[2], hem i no soa.	No, I haven't.
DERESA:	O iu no wari. Hem i samting nating ia. Sapos iu dringim desfala meresini ia an olketa smol kuinini ia, ating bai orait nomoa.	Don't be alarmed, it's nothing much, If you take this medicine and swallow these tablets you'll probably be alright again.
MASIENI:	Tankio. Bat waswe bai iu nilam[3] mi o nomoa?	Thank you. But I was wondering about an injection: Are you to give me one or not.
DERESA:	Nomoa. Mi no save nila ia.	No, I don't know how to give injections.

MASIENI:	Waswe, iu deresa tu ia?	Gosh, I thought you were supposed to be a medical orderly.
DERESA :	Mi deresa, bat mi no skulum nila. Hem nao destawe[6] mi fraet fo givim nila.	I'm a medical orderly alright but I didn't practise the way to give injections very much so I'm scared of giving them wrongly.
MASIENI:	Oraet. No mata. Mi go nao.	OK, forget it. I'm going.
DERESA :	Iu wet fastaem! Iu herem mi! Iu mas luk-aotim iu seleva gut. sapos sik blong iu hem no finis go go kasem tumora iu mas kam back kuiktaem fo tekem samfala kaen meresini moa. Save?	Hold it! Listen! You must look after yourself well. If the sick-ness hasn't eased by tomorrow you must come again quickly to get some other medicine. Understand?
MASIENI:	Mi save.	Yes.
An so MASIENI hem go back long haos blong hem.		And so MASIENI went back home.

1. SEK SEK: shaking, shivering. (usually with cold or fear) (an also mean nervous: Mi Sek sek tumas (mi nervous)

2. This is an affirmation of negative question.
   e.g. Ques: You haven't got a pain in the stomach eh?
   Ans: Yes (it is true what you have said) I haven't.
   Q : Bel blong iu hem i no soa?
   A : Yes hem i no soa.

3. NILA: to nail, to inject,

GRAMA!!

10.2 GO GO KASEM: until, up to, as far as

"Go go kasem" in Pidgin expresses the idea of "until", "up to", "as far as," in English. Often, as in English, this form is used in association with repeated verbs to indicate actions that are repeated or kept on until something else happens.

Examples

Yu hipim desfala leta go go kasem taem tisa hem i kam.
Hold this letter until the teacher comes.

Mi wet go go kasem taem ae blong mi i wande slip.
I waited until I got sleepy.

Mi wet go go kasem Mande.
I kept waiting until Monday.

Olketa i wiling fo waka go go kasem taem olketa save dat olketa waka nating nomoa.
They were keen on working until they found out they found out they were working in vain.

Rot hem i go go kasem sanbis.
The road goes as far as the beach.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Yu no kam baek go go kasem Winisde.
(Sarere, Angus, long namba ten long Jiulae, long abaot haves tri, Winisde).

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame : Mi lukaotim naif go go kasem taem olketa i stat waka.

Mi raetem leta.	olketa koronasim kaikai
Mi pilei futbol	olketa klinim haos blong tisa.
Mi lukaotim naif	olketa i stat waka.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Repeat the following sentences in Pidgin and show what they mean in English.

1. Graon hem i seksek gogo kasem aftanun.
The ground shook until the afternoon.

2. Desfala rot hem i no go kasem Berande Riva.
   This road does not go as far as the Berande River.

3. Mi go gohet fo katem kanu ia go go kasem taem mi finisim.
   I kept on carving the canoe until I finish it.

4. Iufala falom mifala nomoa go go kasem taem iufala save.
   You (pl) imitate us (excl.) until you know how to do what we are doing.

5. Olketa long Solomon Aelan olketa i bin stap hapi go go kasem taem olketa waetman kam.
   Solomon Islanders were happy until Europeans came.

6. Olketa dokta bae olketa no waka go go kasem taem gavuman hem i putim up wasis blong olketa.
   The doctors will not work until their salary is raised.

7. Olketa bin sik go go kasem sikis manis.
   They have been sick for six months.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. I waited and waited and waited until I fell asleep.
   (Mi wet, wet, wet go go mi slip nao.
   (Mi we-wet go go mi slip nao.

2. They will be keen on working until they find out that they are working in vain.
   Bae olketa wa-waka hat go go kasem taem olketa save dat olketa wa-waka nating nomoa.

3. Chase the pig away as far as the garden fence.
   Iu ronem pig ia go go kasem fenis blong gaden.

4. Up until what time shall I stand up?
   Bae mi stanap go go kasem wat taem ia?

5. Yesterday a wild pig came into the village as far as this house.
   Astede wanfala wel pik hem i kam insaet long vilich, hem i ka-kam kasem desfala haos.

6. All the parents habitually walk for two days to bring food to their children.
   Olketa fata and mata samtaem olketa save wakabaot fitim tufala de fo bringim kaikai kam fo olketa pikinini blong olketa.

GRAMMA!!

10.3 INTENSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES

In Pidgin the relative sizes and qualities of things can be intensified by adding "lelebet" - "little"; "moa" - "more"; "tumas" - "very much"; "olketa" - "completely". "tru" - "really".

Alternative method is to lengthen the vowel of the adjective involved (e.g. lo.....ngfala - very long).

Examples

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala.
I saw a snake which was long.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala lelebet.
I saw a snake which was fairly long/moderately long.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala moa ia.
I saw a snake which was longer.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala tumas.
I saw a snake which was extremely long.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem longfala tru.
I saw a snake which was really long.

Mi lukim wanfala lo.....ngfala snak.
I saw a snake which was very very long.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem barava long fo gud.
I saw a snake which was really and truly long.

Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala olketa.
I saw a snake which was unbelievably long.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Add in the Pidgin words given as cues after the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Desfala hem i gudfala kaikai. (tru)
   Desfala hem i gudfala kaikai tru.

2. Tok blong hem hem i stret. (lelebet)
   Tok blong hem hem i stret lelebet.

3. Desfala ston long we hem raon. (tru)
   Desfala ston long we hem raon tru.

4. Olketa kaleko i stap long san olketa i drae. (lelebet)
   Olketa kaleko i stap long san olketa i drae lelebet.

5. Olketa mere olketa ol ia olketa i stap wea? (tumas)
   Olketa mere olketa ol tumas ia olketa i stap wea?

Exercise 2: In this exercise your instructor will read sentences in which adjectives precede nouns. You will have to re-state these sentences adding "true", "tumas" etc. Remember that some adjectives will lose - "fala" in these positions.

1. Hem i laek maritim desfala iangfala mere ia. (tru)
   Hem i laek maritim desfala mere hem iangfala tru ia.

2. Hu nao hem i sutim desfala blakfala pik ia? (tumas)
   Hu nao hem i sutim desfala pik hem i blak tumas ia?

3. Mi tachim wanfala hot ston an hem i bonem han blong mi. (tumas)
   Mi tachim wanfala ston hem i hot tumas an hem i bonem han blong mi.

4. Iu no stret man ia; iu man fo laea nomoa ia. (tru)
   Iu no stret man tru ia; iu man fo laea nomoa ia.

5. Iu bringim kam olketa strong stik ia! (tumas)
   Iu bringim kam olketa stik olketa strong tumas ia.

Exercise 3: This exercise is the same as the last one, except that the adjective is already behind the noun. All you have to do therefore is to add "hem i" or "olketa i" with "tru".

1. Tufala wata ia tufala mit long wanfala ples hem i klia.
   Tufala wata ia tufala mit long wanfala ples hem i klia tru.

2. Ka blong mi hem i pas long sof graon.
   Ka blong mi hem i pas long graon hem i sof tru.

3. Iufala laekim banana hem i raip o nomoa?
   Iufala laekim banana hem i raip tru o nomoa.

4. Trifala man olketa fol daon long ples hem hil.
   Trifala man olketa fol daon long ples hem hil tru.

5. Wanfala man hem i save stil hem kavarem seleni long wanfala sote hem i burek.
   Wanfala man hem i save stil hem kavarem seleni long wanfala sote hem burek tru.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?
Use "tumas" for "very" in your answers.

1. I heard some very bad language.
   Mi herem samfala tok nogut tumas.

2. All europeans like very soft food.
   Olketa waetman olketa laek kaikaim sof kaikai tumas.

3. No natives live in very wet places.
   No boe hem i stap long olketa ples olketa tuwet tumas.

4. I definitely will iron your very clean trousers/
   Bae mi aeanim desfala trases blong iu hem i klin tumas ia.

5. If you don't like this very hot food put it in the refrigerator.
   Sapos iu no laekem desfala kaikai hem i hot tumas ia, iu putim go insaet long aes bokis.

6. There are some very high building in New York.
   Olketa karem samfala hae bilding tumas long Niu Iok.

GRAMAR!!

10.4 WHETHER CLAUSES

There is no equivalent workd in Pidgin for "Whether" (or "if" in certain sentences) in English. These ideas are expressed in Pidgin by giving the positive and the negative side of the idea in doubt before (or after) giving (or asking) for one's (or someone else's) opnion or judgement about them. That is, the equivalent to the "whether" clause in English usually comes first but may come last in Pidgin depending on whether one is asking a question or on other factors which we shall not attempt to describe here but will merely leave to the student to get the "feel" for by studying the following examples and working through the exercises given below. In these the student will note, however, that the Pidgin approximates closely in content (but not always in order) the literal translation in English, which, in the examples, is given in brackets.

Examples

MASIENI hem i karem or no karem, mi no save. (May be MASIENI has some or has not got some, I don't know).
I don't know whether MASIENI has got some or not.

Iu lukim plen hem i go daon o hem i no go daon?
(You saw the plane land or did not land?)
Did you see whether/if the plane landed?

Plen hem i go daon o no go daon, iu lukim o nomoa?
(The plane landed or did not land, did you see or not?)
Did you see whether the plane landed or not?
OR Did you or did you not see whether the plane landed?

Wanfala teacher hem i askim hetmasta olsem: "Tude bae Edukesin ofisa bae hem kam o nomoa?
(A teacher asked the headmaster, "Is the Education Officer coming today or not?)
A teacher asked the headmaster whether the kiap was coming that day or not.

Bae hem i kam o no kam mi no save.
(He will come or he will not come, I don't know.
I don't know if he will come or not.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : MASIENI hem i karem o hem i no karem, mi no save.
(i redi fo pilei, toroaot, misis long Merika, hapi, slip, karem)

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame : Olketa i smok o olketa i no smok, — Bili hem i no save.
" " " " " " " " — Diau hem i no askem olketa.
Olketa i ritim "Solomon Toktok" o Olketa no ritim, — " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " — Tufala i no lukim olketa
Hem i slip o hem i no slip, — " " " " hem
" " " " " " " " — Bili hem i no save
Olketa i smok o olketa i no smok, — " " " " "

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean in English.

1. Iu bonem gras o iu no bonem gras, masta hem i no talem mi.
The European did not tell me whether you burn the grass or not.

2. Bili hem i maritim Monica o Diau hem i maritim hem, olketa i no save.
They don't know whether Bili or Diau married Monica.

3. Iufala go askim dadi blong hem olsem: "Bilnat hem i finis or hem i no finis?"
You (pl) go and ask his father whether/if the betel-nut is finished.

4. Olketa i sekhan a no sekhan, hu nao hem i save?
Who knows whether they shook hands?

5. Iu angkol blong mi o iu no angkol blong mi, hu save long iu!
Who cares whether you are my uncle or not!

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin using the structures you have just learned.

1. Do you know if there is an old man in the village?
   Iu save eni olo hem i stap long vilich o nomoa?

2. They asked the teacher whether school was finished.
   Olketa i askem tisa olsem: "Tisa, skul hem i finis nao o i no moa (no iet).

3. We (exel.) don't know whether you are nine or ten years old.
   Iu naen o ten ia finis stat taem iu bon kasem tude, mifala no save.

4. She did not hear whether they were speaking English or Pidgin.
   Olketa toktok long Inglis or long Pidgin, hem i no herem.

5. I don't know whether my mother is sick or not.
   Mami blong mi hem i sik o nomoa, mi no save.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Ating klosap mi dae nao.

fulap	(full, satisfied)
dringing wata	(drink water)
drang	(drunk) (intoxicated)
kros	(angry)
finis	(finish)
kaikai	(eat)
dae	(dead)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Het blong mi hem i soa an bodi blong mi hem i seksek.
Bele blong hem hem tanetane olbaot (he is nauseated)
Tit blong olketa hem i soa (their teeth are aching)
Skru blong lek blong mi hem i slak (I am lame)
Nek blong mi hem i drae (I have a dry neck)
Het blong mi hem i soa (My head is aching)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu mas lukaotim gut bodi blong iu.

wasim	(wash)
balasim	(beautify, decorate)
kavarem	(cover)
klinim	(clean)
restim	(rest)
lukaotim	(care for)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame :	Mi no save hao fo <u>givim nila</u>	
	klinim soa	(dress a wound; clean)
	paselem soa	(bandage a wound or soa)
	somapum soa	(stuture a wound)
	draevem ka	(to drive a car)
	posenim man	(to make magic)
	givim nila	(to give injection)

Exercise 5: Progressive substitution

Frame : <u>MASIENI hem i filim sik ia hem i fil olsem hem i karem malaria</u>.
" " " " " " " " " " hem i kaikai tumas.
MASIENI hem i filim hot ia hem i fil olsem " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " han hem i kukim hem.
MASIENI hem i filim tosti ia hem i fil olsem " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " hem i wande toroaot.
MASIENI hem i filim skin blong hem hem skras " " " "
" " " " " " " " " hem fil olsem hem.
i karem malaria.
MASIENI hem i filim sik ia hem fil olsem hem i karem malaria.

GRAMMAR 1.1 ANSWERING NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

Negative questions are questions which contain a negative, e.g. "Hem i no go, o?" "Did he go?" or "He didn't go, eh?" In that respect they present no particular difficulty for English speakers. Where the difficulty comes is in answering them because for English speakers the answers always seem to be the reverse of what one expects them to be. (Another difficulty is that many educated speakers now answer these questions in an English way thereby making the whole system confusing.) Thus, for example, if a Pidgin speaker were answering the above question he would answer "nomoa" if he meant that the person referred to <u>did go</u>, and "ies" if he meant that the person referred to <u>did not go</u>. However, despite its rather bewildering initial impact the system behind this answering scheme is quite simple and regular. All the Pidgin speaker is doing is agreeing or disagreeing with what is asked in the negative question (just as for the positive ones). That is, by answering "nomoa" the Pidgin is really saying "what you say is untrue" and by answering "ies" he is saying "What you say is true". Compare the following.

Q: Hem i no go, e?	Didn't he go?
A: Ies, hem i no go.	No, he didn't (= What you say is true, he didn't go.)
A: Nomoa, hem i go (finis).	Yes, he went. (= What you say is untrue, he went).
Q: Iu no toroaot, e?	You didn't vomit, eh?
A: Ies, mi no toroaot.	No I didn't. (= What you say is true, I didn't vomit.

A: Nomoa, mi no toroaot. — Yes, I vomited. (= What you say is untrue, I did vomit).

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Answer all of the following negative questions in the affirmative. That is, you show that you agree with what the questioner says in them by beginning your answer with "ies" and repeating the sentence underlying his question.

1. Olketa ia no save to Pisin, e?
   Ies, olketa no save.

2. Desfala man hem i no kam astede, e?
   Ies, desfala man hem i no kam astede.

3. Bae olketa ia i no (sensim / ansarem) leta, e?
   Ies, bae olketa no sensim (ansarem) leta.

4. Iu no save hao fo draevam ka, e?
   Ies, mi no save hao fo draevam ka.

5. Iufala ia iufala no bin sidaon nating, e?
   Ies, mifala i ia, mifala no bin sidaon nating.

Exercise 2: Now answer the same questions in the negative. That is, you show that you disagree with what the questioner says in them by beginning your answer with "nomoa" and repeating the sentence underlying his question without the negative "no".

1. Olketa i no save tok Pisin, e?
   Nomoa, olketa i save tok Pisin.

2. Desfala man hem no kam astede, e?
   Nomoa, desfala man hem i kam astede.

3. Bae olketa i no sensim leta, e?
   Nomoa, bae olketa i sensim leta.

4. Iu no save hao fo draevam ka.
   Nomoa, mi save hao for draevam ka.

5. Iufala ia iufala no bin sidaon nating, e?
   Nomoa, mifala/mifala bin sidaon nating.

Exercise 3: Now answer the following questions affirmatively or negatively as indicated by the cue word given by the instructor.

1. Iu no nes, e? (ies sa)
   Ies sa, mi no nes.

2. Tufala ia tufala no wande pem takis, e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, tufala ia tufala wande pem takis.

3. Fren blong mi hem i no kam iet, e? (Ies sa)
   Ies sa, fren blong iu hem no kam iet.

4. Olketa ia no save lanem langus, e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, olketa save lanem langus.

5. Kaikai blong iu hem i no hot e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, kaikai blong mi hem i hot.

E Valuation Exercises

Exercise 1: Pretend that you are visiting Auki for the first time from Honiara and that you are talking to a local resident. Give appropriate answers to the residents'questions.

R: Destaem nao fes taem fo iu fo kam long Auki, e?
A: Ies, destaem nao fes taem fo mi fo kam long Auki.

R: Iu no kam long hia bifoa?
A: Ies mi no kam long hia bifoa.

R: Iu si-stap kam long wea nao iu no kam?
A: Mi si-stap kam long Honiara nao mi no kam.

R: Olketa ae, iu si-stap kam long Honiara nao iu no kam long Auki bifoa, e?
A: Ies, mi sistap kam long Honiara nao dastawe mi no kam long Auki bifoa.

R: Bae iu go baek aigen long Honiara o nomoa?
A: Ies, bae mi go baek aigen long Honiara.

R: Oraet, bae lukim iu moa ia bos.
A: Oraet wantok.

Exercise 2: Show that you understand what the Pidgin answers "ies" or "nomoa" to the following questions mean by giving a full reply in English.

1. Posom hem i no olsem dok, e? Ies sa!
Answer: No, a possum is not the same as a dog.

2. Vilich blong iu hem i no fulap long olketa mere, e? Nomoa!
Answer: Yes, my village is overflowing or overcrowded with women.

3. Pulande de hem i go finis, an olketa no miting iet, e? Ies sa!
Answer: No, it's a long time and they still haven't gathered together.

4. Ating mi hangre olsem iu, e? Ies sa?
Answer: Yes, you're probably as hungry as I am.

5.Iu nowaka hat tumas fo faendem kaikai e? Nomoa!
Answer: Yes, I'm working very hard looking for food.

GRAMMAR!!

11.2 MAS + V: obligation

Verbs preceded by "mas" in Pidgin indicate actions which the actor is obliged to to carry out, e.g.

Olketa i mas lukaotim dadi an mami blong olketa.
They must/should look after their parents.

Iu mas torowe olketa rabis i stap olbaot long desfala ples ia.
You must/should get rid of all the rubbish around about here.

The usage is similar to that of English "must" except that the negative versions in Pidgin are weaker than those in English and mean "should not" or "it is not necessary (for someone to do something)" **rather** than "must not". This later sense, that is, one of outright prohibition, is expressed in Pidgin by using the negative imperative: "kam not" or "kanduit" already introduced in Section 7.2 above.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Tude hem i mas aeanim kaleko blong mi
(klinim, wasim, somapum, redim, baem, aeanim).

Exercise 2: Negate the following sentecnes by inserting "no" into them in the correct place.

1. Olketa pipol blong desfala vilich olketa mas (no) waka long gavman.

2. Sapos iu wandem man ia fo kam kwik taem iu mas (no) singaotim hem bik.

3. Taem hem i go iu mas (no) go wetim hem.

4. Olketa mas (no) go agensim kansel.

5. Sapos Mr Toling hem i putim ap praes blong gol mifala mas (no) lusim hem.

Exercise 3: Now change the negative sentences you have just given into ones indicating outright prohibition by substituting "Kanduit" or "kan not" "no" for "mas no".

1. Olketa pipol blong desfala vilich olketa i mas no waka long gavuman.
   Olketa pipol desfala vilich olketa kanduit fo waka long gavuman.

2. Sapos iu wanden man **ia** fo kam kwiktaem iu mas no singaotim bik ia man.
   Sapos iu wanden man ia fo kam kwiktaem iu no singaotim bik ia man.

3. Taem hem i go iu mas no go wetim hem.
   Taem hem i go iu kanduit fo go wetim hem.

4. Olketa mas no go agensim kansel.
   Olketa kanduit fo go agensim kansel.

5. Sapos Mr Toling hem putim ap praes blong gol mifala kanduit fo lusim hem.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Mifala i mas bildim wanfala niu sios haos.
   We (excl.) should/must build a new Church.

2. Long taem fo waka iufala mas no ridim "Solomon Toktok".
   You (pl.) must not read "Solomon Toktok" during working hours.

3. Evriwan mas redi fo plei stretway afta waka hem i finis.
   Everyone must be ready to play as soon as the work is finished.

4. Hem i mas rabam isi nomos het blong hem.
   He/she must/should rub his/her head carefully.

5. Afta mi saten stoa iu mas stat fo hotim kopra.
   After I shut the store you should/must begin to heat the copra.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. When you go into the church you must not talk?
   Taem iu go insaet long sios mas no toktok nao.

2. If it rains we and you must cover up the copra.
   Sapos hem i ren iumi mas kavaren kopra.

3. They must not chew betel nut in my house.
   Olketa mas no kaikai bilnat long insaet haos blong mi.

4. Should you and I address the envelope for her or not.
   Wasve, iumitufala mas adresim irvelop blong hem o nomos?

GRAMMAR!!

11.3 REFLEXIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

When the subject and the object (or indirect object in the case of verbs like "givim" "sotom" etc.) are the same the object (or the indirect object) is expressed by the corresponding pronoun plus "seleva". E.g.,

Mi hitim mi seleva.
I hit myself.

Dasfala dok hem i kilim dae hem seleva.
This dog killed itself.

Iufala i no luk afta iufala seleva, e?
Didn't you (pl) look after yourselves?

You should have no difficulty recognising these as parallelling the English "self" forms. However, be careful not to confuse them with the enphatic forms given in section 8.2 above which are of the same form. Consider for example:

Mi hitim mi seleva.
I hit myself.

Mi seleva mi hitim hem.
I hit him myself. (i.e. I was the one who hit him, not I hit him someone else.)

Mi hitim het blong mi seleva
I hit my own het.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Mo gut iu katim iu seleva
(sutim, kilim dae, spolem, bonem, katem)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi seleva nao mi givim aot rasin.
(raetim nem blong mi, go long Merika, tekem kam kago, haitim hanwas, givim aot rasin)

Exercise 3: Change the pronouns in the following fram to those given as cue:

Frame : Hem i burekem han blong hem seleva (mi, olketa, iu, mifala, hem)

Exercise 4: Change the objects or the indirect objects in the following sentences into reflexive pronouns:

1. Astede Bili hem i sutim Bili wetim gan.
   Astede Bili hem i sutim hem seleva wetim gan.

2. Olketa nes olketa i save nilam olketa nes.
   Olketa nes olketa i save nilam olketa seleva.

3. Abarai hem i save tanim Abarai long man o stik, or eniting nomoa.
   Abarai hem i save tanim hem seleva long man, o stik o eniting nomoa.

4. Mi tisim mi long tok Pisin.
   Mi tisim mi seleva long tok Pisin.

5. Taem mi wakabaot long rot mi lukim wanfala dok hem i klinim wanfala dok.
   Taem mi wakabaot long rot mi lukim wanfala dok hem i klinim hem seleva.

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Desfala stoakipa ia hem seleva nao hem i openem stoa.
   This storekeeper opened the store himself.

2. Iu sidaon long ples blong iu seleva. Iu no liu olbaot long rum!
   Sit down in your own place. You mustn't walk around aimlessly in the room.

3. Britis Gavuman hem i se: "Olketa long Solomon Aelan pipol mas luk afta olketa seleva nao; gavman hem i kanduit fo luk afta olketa nao.
   The British Government said, "All the people of the Solomon Islands must look afta themselves nao; the government is not able to do it any more.

4. Hu nao olketa i save raetim nem blong olketa seleva?
   Who can write their own names?

5. Taem mi stap long polis lane hao fo draevam ka seleva.
   When I was in the army I learned how to drive a car myself.

GRAMMAR!!

11.4 OLSEM + CLAUSE: as, just like, as if, as though.

"Olsem" joining clauses in Pidgin covers a variety of senses in English depending on the meanings expressed in the two clauses so confirmed. Consider, fo example:

Olketa i save bildim haos olsem olo blong olketa hem i bin so'm olketa.
They build houses just like their father showed them to.

MASIENI hem filim sik olsem hem i karem malaria.
MASIENI felt sick as though she had malaria.

Hem hitim het blong mi olsem hem i karake.
He struck my head as if he were mad.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Olketa i save bildim haos olsem olo blong olketa hem i bin so'ou olketa.

(Savenem opia, wakem basket, laetim faea, ansarem tok (sensim toktok), bildim haos).

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame : Mi lanem tok Pisin olsem bae mi stap olowe wetim olketa nativ
Mi kam long Solomon " " " " " " " "
" " " " olsem bae mi save raetim long hem.
Mi ridim baebol " " " " " " "
" " " olsem bae mi klia long mining blong hem
Mi lanem tok Pisin " " " " " " "
" " " " olsem bae mi stap olowe wetim olketa nativo

Exercise 3: In this exercise you have to substitute the Pidgin words given as cues for the words "kaikai" in the following frame:

Bilkos olketa masta i kaikai, olsem iufala mas kaikai olsem tu.

For example, if the instructor gives the cue "toktok" your answer should be:
Bilkos olketa masta i save toktok, olsem iufala mas toktok tu.

1. Wasmas
Answer: Bilkos olketa masta olketa i save wasmas, olsem iufala mas wasmas tu.

2. Klinim soa
Answer: Bilkos olketa masta olketa i save klinim soa, olsem iufala mas klinim soa tu.

3. draevan ka
Answer: Bilkos olketa masta olketa i save draevan ka, olsem iufala i mas draevan ka tu.

4. givim nila
Answer: Bilkos olketa masta olketa i save givim nila, olsem iufala mas givim nila tu.

5. Sekhan long Praem Minista
Answer Bilkos olketa masta olketa i save sekhan long Praem Minista, olsem iufala mas sekhan long Praem Minista tu.

IUNIT TUEL

MASTA AN KUKBOE

Diau hem kuk fo wanfala masta long Honiara. Evritaem masta hem kam back long klab hem kolem Diau olsem.	Diau is a cook for a European in Honiara. Every time his employer returns from the club he calls out to him like this:
MASTA: Oraet, Diau, tekem kam kaikai kwik taem.	Ok, bring in the food.
DIAU : Ies, sa, mi tekem kam nao.	Yes sir, here it is.
MASTA: Ei, wanem nao deswan?	Heh, what's that?
DIAU : Hem ia ekplent ia.	That's eggplant.
MASTA: Ekplent a? Waswe? Iu no baem tomato?	Eggplant eh? How come? Didn't you buy any tomatoes?
DIAU : Ies sa, mi no baem.	No, sir, I didn't
MASTA: Waswe?	Why?
DIAU : Bikos taem mi go long maket, no eni tomato hem i stap long maket.	Because there weren't any in the market when I went there.

MASTA:	Oraet, bat mi no kaikaim iet bifoa deswan. Waswe hem kaikai gud ia?	Fair enough. I have never tasted the stuff before. Do you think it tastes alright?
DIAU :	Masta hem i gud kaikai tumas. Hem i gud kaikai winim tomato.	This is a really good stuff. It tastes much better than tomato.
MASTA:	Wet, mi traem fastaem. Maiwat, hem i tru nao. Hem nambawan winim tomato. Wanem nao iu kukim wetim ia?	Wait, let me taste it. My word, it's real good stuff. What did you put on it?
DIAU :	Mi kukim wetim milik blong kokonat.	Coconut cream.
MASTA:	Oraet, bae iu kukim samfala kaikai olsem moa neks taem. Iu save?	Yes, you should fix more food like this next time. Understand?
DIAU :	Ies sa, mi save.	Yes sir, I understand.
MASTA:	Oraet, tekem kam kol wata.	Ok, bring in the cold water.
DIAU :	Ies sa.	Yes, sir
An so Diau hem tekem kol wata an putim long tebol.		And so Diau goes and brings the cold water and places it on the table.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Evritaem masta hem i kam baek long klab
hem i save singaotim kukboe olsem.

slavem	(slap, thrash)
wipim	(whip)
tok nogut long	(insult; revile, swear at)
laea long	(deceive)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Iu no baem kiukamba, e?

dringim sup	(eat soup)
ravem waka	(do a job poorly)
Hipim olketa kumara long rum	(to pile up the sweet potatoes)
miksim kon wetim bin	(mix up corn and bean)
hafum kaikai	(half the food)
fulapum kap long ti	(fill up the cup with tea)
bae kiukamba	(buy cucumber)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Nomata, letem hem i stap.

fulumapum kap long ti
sek nogut
sidaon
ranwe
stap

Exercise 4: Simple substitution

Frame : Tekem kam kol wata.
(kofi, masis, ti, kaikai, kol wata)

Exercise 5: Simple substitution

Frame : Diau hem i haosboe long Honiara.

tisa	(teacher)
kapinta	(carpenter)
kalake	(clerk)
fama	(farmer
polisman	(policeman)
D.O.	(District Officer)
haosboe	(houseboy)

GRAMMAR!!

12.1. WANKAEN: SAME

In Pidgin there are number of constructions based on different uses of the word "kaen" - "kind of, sort of" which are very useful even though they present no great difficulty for English speakers. These are divisible into two types:

1. Those which occur before nouns as adjectives, e.g:
   a) "des kaen N" - this kind of N; such N; N of this sort.

   e.g. Iu karem des kaen mani long Solomon Aelan?

   b. "Wat kaen N" - which kind/sort N?

   e.g. Wat kaen mani nao iu karem long Solomon Aelan?

   What kind of money have you got in the Solomon Islands?

   (c) "Pulande kaen N" - many kinds of N; plenty kinds of N;

   e.g. Mifala i karem pulande kaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have many kinds of money in the Solomon Islands.

   d. "Enikaen N" - all kinds of N; all sorts of N.
   e.g. Mifala i karem enikaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have all/kinds of money in the Solomon Islands/

   e) "deferen kaen N" - different kinds of N; various kinds of N.
   e.g. Mifala i karem deferen kaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have different kinds of money in the Solomon Islands.

2. Those which occur after the predicative marker "i" as predicates or verbless sentences, to express the idea of "same" or "different" e.g.

   (a) "Wankaen" - same
   e.g. Tufala pisin ia wankaen nomoa,
   Those two birds are of the same kind.

   Tufala pisin ia i klosap wankaen nomoa
   Those two birds are similar.

   Tufala pisin ia tufala i no wankaen.
   Those two birds are not similar.

   Sik blong olketa hem i wankaen nomoa.
   They all have the same disease.

Note that the Pidgin sentence is often "turned around" compared with English, and that the use of "wankaen" is different from the use of "olsem" and "wanfala kaen", e.g.

Desfala pisin hem i olsem desfala (pisin).
These two birds are alike/same.

Mifala i kavem wanfala kaen mani nomoa long Solomon Aelan.
We've got only one kind of money in the Solomon Islands.

(b) "narakaen N." - another kind of N.; different

e.g. Tufala pisin ia no wankaen, desfala ia hem i narakaen ia.
These two birds are not the same (kind); this one is different (of another kind).

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Mifala i karem deskaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
(Pulande kaen, enikaen, olketa kaen; wanfala kaen, deskaen)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Tufala pisin ia tufala i wankaen.
(Sik blong olketa ia i, olketa netiv blong Solomon Aelan i, olketa spia ia olketa i, langus blong olketa ia hem i, tufala pisin ia tufala i.)

Exercise 3: Give answers to the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.

1. Wat kaen wel samting nao olketa i stap insaet bus long Galekana? (enikaen)
Enikaen wel samting nao olketa i stap insaet bus long Galekana.

2. Hu nao givim iufala deskaen mani ia? (wantok blong mi)
Wantok blong mi nao hem i givim mifala deskaen mani ia.

3. Watkaen tabako nao olketa i smokam long merika? (tufala kaen)
Tufala kaen tabako nao olketa i smokam long Merika.

4. Waswe, astede iufala lukim pulande kaen fis long wata o nomoa? (ies)
Ies, astede mifala lukim pulande kaen fis long wata.

5. Bae mi tekem olketa kaen ston ia long wea? (long graon)
Bae iu tekem olketa kaen ston ia long graon.

Exercise 4: Answer the following questions using the cues provided. If the cue is "no" add the explanation "desfala ia hem i deferen (nara) kaen at the end. For example, if the question was: "Tufala pisin ia i wankaen o nomoa?" and the cue given was "ies" then you answer should be "Ies, tufala pisin ia i wankaen", on the other hand if the cue were "nomoa" then your answer should be "nomoa, tufala pisin ia i no wankaen; desfala ia hem i deferen (nara) kaen ia.

1. Waswe, iu faendem aot finis dat tufala hanwas ia i wankaen? (ies)
   Ies, mi faendem aot finis dat tufala hanwas ia i wankaen.

2. Waswe, olketa taro ia i wankaen o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, olketa taro ia olketa i no wankaen; olketa i derefen.

3. Sik blong olketa hem wankaen ia hem i kam from Saena? (ies)
   Ies, sik blong oloketa hem i wankaen, hem kam from Saena ia.

4. Waswe, seleni blong Merika an seleni blong Solomon Aelan tufala i wankaen o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, tufala ia i deferen.

5. Olketa su blong iu olketa i wankaen lelebet o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, olketa i deferen lelebet ia; lukim, deswan hem i no wankaen wetim deswan.

Evalution Exercises:

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. We all have the same kind of house.
   Olketa haos blong iumi olketa i wankaen nomoa.

2. The languages of the Solomon Islands are not all the same; some are like ours some are different.
   Olketa langus blong Solomon Aelan olketa i no wankaen; samfala olketa olsem langus blong iumi an samfala olketa deferen.

3. What kind of birds will you shoot?
   Wat kaen pisin nao bae iu sutim?

4. There are all different kinds of fish in the sea.
   Enikaen fis nomoa i stap long solwata.

5. Don't say that kind of thing!
   Iu no talem deskaen tok olsem. Deskaen tok olsem iu talem ia hem i nogud.

GRAMMAR!!

12.2 NO ENIWAN: NOBODY, NO ONE
NO ENITING: NOTHING

There is no single word in Pidgin corresponding to "nobody", "no one", "nothing" etc in English. However, the same idea is expressed in Pidgin by using "noeniwan", "no eniting".
e.g.

Hu nao hem i stap? Who is there?	No eniwan hem i stap. There's no one (there).
Wanem nao hem i stap? What's there?	No eniting hem i stap Nothing.
No eniwan i stap. Nomoa eniting moa hem i stap	There's no one there. There isn't any (more) There is no more.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: answer the following questions using the cues provided. In each case your answer should begin with "no"

1. Hamas kumara nao hem i stap? (pulande).
   No pulande kumara tumas hem i stap.

2. Hu nao hem i sek nogud ia? (eniwan)
   No eniwan hem i sek nogud.

3. Samfala mere bae kam tu? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, no eni mere bae kam.

4. Watkaen samting nao hem i stanap long we? (no eniting)
   No eniting nomoa hem i stanap long we.

5. Hu nao hem i dringim sup astede? (eniwan)
   No eniwan hem i dringim sup astede.

Exercise 2: Change the subjects in the following sentences into ones indicating that "no one," nobody", or "nothing," performed the actions described. Each answer will be based on the structure "no" but will have to vary the objects to suit the particular sentences. For example, if the given sentence were "mifala i karem pulande pik" your answer should be "No eniwan long mifala hem karem pulande pik" (lit: There is not one of us who has plenty of pigs).

1. Desfala pikinini hem i save koronasim kaikai.
   No eni pikinini hem i save koronasim kaikai.

2. Samfala moa olketa i stap long stoa.
   No eniting moa hem i stap long stoa.

3. Evri trak olketa i bakarap.
   No eni trak nomoa hem i bakarap.

4. Waswe, olketa leba olketa finisim waka ia o nomoa?
   Nomoa, no eni leba hem i finisim waka ia.

5. Mifala i karem pulande pik.
   No eniwan long mifala hem i karem pulande pik.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. There's no milk left!
   No eni milik hem i stap!

2. I am sitting down doing nothing.
   Mi sidaon nating nomoa.

3. I saw nothing or I didn't see anything.
   Mi no lukim eniting.

4. Q: Where is the plate? A: There isn't any.
   Q: Plet ia hem i stap wea? A: No eni plet nomoa.

5. Q: Old man, is there anyone in this village?
   Q: Olo, eniwan hem i stap long vilich ia?
   A: They're all gone to the garden.
   A: Nomoa, no eniwan long hia, evriwan olketa go finis long gaden.

GRAMMAR!!

12.3 COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

In section 10.4 you were introduced to the way one intensifies or emphasises the sizes or qualities of things in Pidgin. Now besides doing this one can also compare the sizes and the qualities of two or more things. For example, in English, one says, "This dress is (very much) better than that one." In Pidgin there are several common ways of doing this but for the purposes of this course we shall only be drilling those exemplified in the following sentences.

1. Desfala snek hem i longfala (moa) winim deswan.
   This snake is longer than this one.

2. Desfala snek hem i longfala olsem deswan.
   This snake is as long as this one.

3. Desfala snek hem i longfala lelebet winim deswan.
   This snake is slightly/considerably longer than this one.

4. Bat, desfala snek nao hem i longfala winim evriwan.
   But, this snake is the longest of all.

Note that the same constructions can be used with adverbs also, e.g.

1. Hem i dikim dereni kwik taem winim mi.
   He dug the trench faster than I did.

2. Hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem olsem mi.
   He dug the trench as fast as I did.

3. Hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem lelebet winim mi
   He dug the trench slightly faster than I did.

4. Bat hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem winim evriwan.
   But he dug the trench the fastest.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala lelebet
(longfala moa, longala tumas, longfala tru, longfala olketa, longfala moa iet, longfala lelebet.)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Haos blong hem, hem i moabeta winim haos blong mifala.
(bikfala moa, longfala moa, smolfala lelebet, niu, strong, moabeta.)

Exercise 3: Simple substitution

Frame : Desfala ka hem i niu winim olketa narafala ia.
(bik, smol, sot, long, niu).

Exercise 4: Repeat the following sentences substituting the adjective given as cue for the one contained in the given sentence.

1. Han blong mi i long winim han blong iu (klin)

2. Desfala spia long we hem i no sap winim deswan long hia. (bik)

3. Rot long Merika hem i moabeta winim rot long Solomon Aelan. (long)

4. Olketa man long Savo olketa smat winim olketa man long Nggela. (sot)

5. Hu nao hem i long(fala) winim evriwan? (lapun)

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Look at the lines given below and then answer, in Pidgin, the questions about them given by your instructor.

Namba wan: .....

Namba Tu : .....

NAMBA Tri: .....

Namba Foa: .....

Namba Faef: .....

Namba Sikis: .....

1. Wat laen nao hem i longfala winim evriwan ia?
   Laen namba tu nao hem i long winim evriwan ia.

2. Wat laen nao hem i sote winim namba sikis?
   Laen namba faef nao hem i sote winim namba sikis.

3. Wat laen nao hem i sote winim olketa narafala laen ia?
   Laen namba faef nao hem sote winim olketa narafala laen ia.

4. Kolem nem blong olketa laen olketa i long winim namba sikis.
   Olketa laen ia nao olketa long winim namba sikis: Namba wan, namba tu, namba tri an namba foa.

5. Wat laen nao hem i long olsem namba foa?
   No eni laen hem i long olsem namba foa.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Bili is taller than Diau.
   Bili hem i long winim Diau.

2. Diau is really much taller than MASIENI
   Diau hem long(fala) moa winim MASIENI

3. Bili is not as strong as Diau but is stronger than MASIENI.
   Bili hem i no strong olsem Diau bat hem i strong winim MASIENI.

4. This bicycle is only moderately priced.
   Praes blong desfala basikol ia hem i hae lelebet nomoa.

5. Whose is the best spear?
   Spia blong hu nao hem i gud winim evriwan ia?

6. My dog habitually fights better than this one of yours.
   Dok blong mi hem save faet winim desfala blong iu ia.

7. I have a bag which is really big.
   Mi karem wanfala basket hem i bikfala tru.

8. He dug the trench as fast as I did.
   Hem i dikim dereni ia kwiktaem olsem mi.

9. Where is the unbelievably fat woman?
   Wea nao desfala bikfala mere ia hem i stap?

10. This finger of his is as long as this one.
    Desfala fingga blong han blong hem hem i longfala olsem desfala.

GRAMMAR!!

12.4 LETEM AND SIMILAR VERBS : TO ALLOW ETC

Study the following sentences.

1. Dadi blong mi hem i letem mi draevam ka blong hem.
   My dad lets me drive his car.

2. Gavuman hem i talem mifala fo plandem kokonat.
   The government told us to plant coconuts.

3. Iu singaotim mi fo wekap o nomoa?
   Did you call out to me to get up or not?

4. Bae san hem i makem olketa kaleko drae.
   The sun will make the clothes dry.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Dadi hem i <u>letem</u> mi fo draevam ka blong hem.
(mekem, talem, singaotim, helpem, letem)

Exercise 2: Progressive substitution

Frame : Hu nao hem i letem iu fo kam wetim mifala?
Hu nao hem i makem " " " " "

Hu nao hem i mekem dok fo kaikaim hem?
Hu nao hem i talem " " " "
" " " " " iu fo fulumapum kap ti?
Hu nao hem i letem " " " " "
" " " " " iu fo kam wetim mifala?

Exercise 3: Give answers to the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.

1. Hu nao hem letem iu fo kam wetim mi? (mami blong mi)
   Mami blong mi nao letem mi fo kam wetim iu.

2. Long wat de nao masta hem i talem iufala fo katem gras?
   (long trifala de i go finis)
   Long trifala de i go finis nao masta hem i talem mifala fo katem gras.

3. Hao meni man nao olketa kam fo kolem iu fo go long haospetel?
   (tufala man nomoa)
   Tufala man nomoa tufala kam fo kolem mi fo go long haospetel.

4. Wanem nao hem i kam mekem kaikai ia smel olsem?
   (Ating wanfala rat)
   Ating wanfala rat nao hem i kam mekem kaikai i smel olsem.

5. Hu nao hem i helpem iu fo hipim olketa kokonat ia long sanbis?
   (olketa funga blong mi)
   Olketa funga blong mi nao olketa helpem mi fo hipim olketa kokonat ia long sanbis.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Make the child get down.
   Iu makem pikinini ia kam daon.

2. Leave it there!
   Letem hem i stap!

3. Let the dog go!
   Letem dok hem i go.

4. She sang out to me to bring her knife.
   Hem i singaotim mi fo tekem go naif blong hem.

5. Does your father let you eat oppossum?
   Waswe, dadi blong iu letem iu fo kaikaim posom?

6. Come and help me hang up this basket.
   Iu kam helpem mi fo hangem ap desfala basket ia.

7. Would you fellows go and tell those boys not to say those things?
   Iufala go talem long olketa pikinini fo no talem deskaen toktok ia.

FIRST SCHOOL WAKABAOT ASSIGNMENT

Read pp. 114 - 136 and 150 - 219 in the LAMP. Make a list of 20 possible topics which interest you and which you would like to explore during your three-week wakabaot to the place you will be assigned.